

Harry E. Bailey



*PUBLICATIONS OF THE IPSWICH  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
XIX*

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IPSWICH VILLAGE  
AND THE  
OLD ROWLEY ROAD

Printed for the Society

1914

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IPSWICH VILLAGE  
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OLD ROWLEY ROAD

*By* THOMAS FRANKLIN WATERS

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NEWCOMB & GAUSS, Printers

Salem, Mass.

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## PREFACE

Although the story of the Village will be regarded probably of greater interest and value than the history of the pastures and house lots that intervene between it and the Town proper, it has seemed best to make this study of all the lots that the land holdings may be well covered, and to trace the lands on both sides of the road, before the group of ancient farms that form the Village is considered.

No section of our Town has more substantial and picturesque interest than this quiet neighborhood. Its close connection, geographically and socially, with Rowley, separated it from Ipswich to such a degree that the Town Clerk of the olden time made very incomplete entries of the births, marriages and deaths, which have been preserved fortunately in the Rowley church records. To supply this deficiency in some degree, and to give living personal interest to the ancient families, the family histories have been sketched with considerable detail.

The author is indebted to Dea. A. Everett Jewett for many items of especial interest, and to Mr. John W. Nourse for his contributions to the story and his skilfully drawn diagram.





## Ipswich Village and the Old Rowley Road.

At the north end of High street anciently known as the "West end", in distinction from the "East end", which is still recalled by the name East street, three ancient highways diverge like the ribs of a fan.

On the right, the road to the Town Farm opens, at the foot of Town Hill, runs through the open tillage lands, and by many side roads affords access to the vast area of salt-marsh, level, green and beautiful. Tidal creeks and ditches wind their tortuous courses and divide its outer edge into many points and islands, each bearing the name, given centuries ago, of the ancient land holder, or some quaint appellation, which pleased the fancy of the early settlers and still abides.

Here are Payne's Creek, Green's Creek and Green's Point Landing, the convenient dock where the olden scows or "gundaloes" with their freights of thatch and salt-hay from Plum Island and elsewhere were moored and their savory loads transferred to the clumsy ox-wagons.

Near by are Cross's Bank, Bagwell's Island, Rogers's Island and Holy Island, Stacey's Creek and Six Goose Creek, Deacon Sam's Point, Hart's Creek and Hart's Nubs, the Window Frames, Wattle's or Wadleigh's Neck, Kimball's Point and other points, coves and creeks innumerable. The road ends at last at the great farms, granted to Rev. John Norton, Pastor of the Ipswich Church, one of the most famous ministers of his time, and Mr. William Paine, patron of the Grammar School, whose gift of Little Neck is gaining larger value year by year.

At the very beginning of the Town, this was the road to Newbury or "the pathway leading toward the River of Merrimac." Under date of Jan. 26, 1634, record is made of a group of lots, granted to Anthony Short, Robert Muzzey, John Muzzey, and John Shatswell, which are described as "northward of the Town in 20 rood breadth, North and South to extend west to the pathway leading toward River of Merrimac." The Shatswell lot was laid out at Green's Point, and the others were located on the slope of the hill. All abutted on this highway, which diverged from the present road, and crossed Muddy river and Egypt river and led through the Muzzey farm.

Midway between the Town Farm road and the Rowley road

is Locust street, now a mere lane, shorn of all its dignity by the fence, which was made across it when the railroad bridge was built, and a new entrance was opened from the main highway. Anciently it was the thoroughfare which led into the Common Fields, and was known as the highway to Muddy river, or the way to John Tuttle's farm, or Col. Dodge's, as the farm changed owners. "The way in the Common field on the North side the River from the Comon gate leading to Muddy River is to be 4 roads over soe farr as leadeth to Mr. Wilson's ground", by vote of July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1642.

The way to Green's Point Creek and the Town landing there was frequently in debate. Richard Shatswell made petition in March 1723/4, "setting forth that by order of the Selectmen Anno 1667 Reginald Foster and others laid out a highway to Green's Point Creek, which took up about an acre of land of the petitioner's grandfather, Richard Shatchwell", for which he asked satisfaction. An interesting explanation of the origin of the name, Green's Point, is given in the following deed:

"Richard Shatswell, now living near Chelmsford, in consideration of goods granted me by Joane Green, my mother, which were formerly bequeathed by will unto sayd Joane Green, by John Green, formerly Ruling Elder of Church in Charlestown, and in consideration of 25 acres made over to sayd Joan Green by the last will of John Shatswell, her former husband . . . . conveys to said Joan all aforesaid 25 acres (allways excepting 4 acres at the upper end of sd. 25 acres adjoining to the highway lately by sd. Richard sold to Joseph Quilter of Ipswich) within the common fence now known as Green's Point. July 12, 1667 (Ipswich Deeds 3:255). A Committee appointed "to inquire into the circumstances of the highway at Green's Point or the Town Dock" reported on March 6, 1744, that a way had been laid out and a record made of it, but that it was necessary that the way and the landing be staked out. The record of the Town Meeting on March 22, 1753, shows that a way had been staked out, from the North Common Field gate, "over Ready Marsh bridge," "Belcher's Hill," "Green's Point Path", etc. down to Col. Berry's farm. May 18, 1756, the way was again in question, and the lay out was reported again, May 10, 1763. The staking out of the landing was reported to the Town on March 19, 1770, and the bounds were renewed, June 6, 1777. A Committee was appointed "to treat with Mr. Shatswell respecting the gate across the road leading to the Town Dock at Green's Point" on March 6, 1787. Once more on April 11, 1803, a Committee was instructed "to lay out and ascertain the way from the gate leading to the North Common fields and Town Dock at Green's Point." The names "Common Fields" and "The Hundreds",



which still attach to these unfenced areas of tillage land and marsh, are most interesting reminders of the ancient system of land-holding, which prevailed in Old England, centuries before the Puritan migration. "The Hundreds" is of Teutonic origin. In the days of the Roman Empire it signified undoubtedly a hundred soldiers or a hundred families or a hundred hides of land, but in later times it came to have a geographical significance only, denoting the territorial division between the township or parish and the County. The name Chiltern Hundreds still survives in England.

Sir Henry Mainè in his Lectures on the land system of the Middle Ages, states that the territory occupied by any community was divided into the following parts:

1. The township, where the houses held by heads of families in severalty were located.
2. The tillage land, divided into plots, but subject to regulations regarding common cultivation.
3. Meadow land, which in like manner was common for a period after hay harvest, but was fenced off afterward in allotments for the new crop.
4. Common or waste land, not appropriated for cultivation, over which the community had rights of pasturage, wood-cutting, etc.

The division of the land in Ipswich by the first settlers has very suggestive resemblance to this. The town lots were assigned first, and every man (and a few women) who built and owned a house, became forthwith a Commoner and had certain definite rights in the Common land. Tillage lots, usually about six acres, were then assigned to the householders in certain localities set apart for this use, as "Manning's Neck", the "North Common Fields" and elsewhere. These lots lay in common, that is, they were unfenced and the bounds were determined simply by stakes or bound-stones. In the North Common fields the lots still remain unfenced for the most part and the marsh lots in every locality.

To separate these tillage lots from the neighboring tracts of wild land, the great Cow Commons, in which the herds of cattle and flocks of sheep found pasturage under the watchful eye of the cow keepers and shepherds, a common fence was built by order of the Town.

"January the 10<sup>th</sup> 1637 Att a Town Meeting. Voted that a generall fence shall be made from the end of the Towne to Egypt River with a sufficient fence, and also from the East end of the Towne in the way of Jefery's neck . . . This fence to be fenced by y<sup>e</sup> first day of June next ensuing upon the penalty of five shillings for every rod that shall then be found unfenced. This

fence to be done at the charge of all those that have land within the s'd compass according to their severall shares of Land and by them to be maintained and there is liberty granted to all such p'sons to fell any trees for this use as they shall find most convenient in the Land ungranted."

This fence was built forthwith, and straightway in the assigning of tillage lots in the Common Fields, it is further specified that they are "within the Common fence", and as there was a considerable space in one locality between the Common fence and the high road to Rowley, this was divided into pasture lots, and assigned to individuals with the specification, that they were "without the common fence." On the left side of the highway a large section remained common and undivided.

Working cattle were allowed to roam in the Commons at night and on Sundays and wet days, when they were not in use; and as the tempting fields of Indian corn, wheat, rye and barley, lay just the other side of this barrier, it was a matter of vast concern that it be strong and high and always in good repair. Nathaniel Stow brought suit in March, 1656, against Thomas Smith, William Marchant, Richard Shatswell and John Newman for injury to his corn. Samuel Younglove deposed that he helped bring fifty head of cattle out of the corn-fields owned by these men, and that one post and two lengths of rails were down. Henry Kimball ran to drive out the marauders, and he deposed that as he went to get Thomas Smith's steer he leaped over the five railed fence of Alexander Knight. Another suit resulted from the ravaging of the corn fields on the Argilla road, when twenty-two head of cattle leaped the fence.

Keeping of cattle within the Common fence was strictly forbidden, and this restriction seems reasonable and necessary, but some of the most prominent citizens of the Town, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Knight, Mr. Bradstreet, Mr. Tuttle and John Shatswell, persisted in bringing their cattle within the limit and they answered for their offence in December, 1641, before the Quarter Sessions Court.

The vote of the Town on Jan. 11, 1640, is of singular interest, as it shows that the Middle Age law, which reserved certain common or public rights in lands, which were held in severalty, was still recognized to a certain degree.

"For encouraging of people to sow [ ] and securing the same it is hereby ordered that every one that hath part in any Common about the Towne shall keep his part of fencing in good and sufficient repair at all times as well winter as summer under the same penalty as is now in force for default thereof. And fur-



ther it is ordered that after harvest the Cow keepers shall have special charge given them to keep their herds in the marsh meadows and upland unplanted as much as they can till 20th of Octob after which tyme it shall not be lawful for any man to putt in any Cattell in the said Comon fields under the penalty of 5 s. apiece unless the Towne make an order to give liberty for some tyme so to do when snow is upon the ground that the Cattell may eat the Indian corn stalks without spoyling the english corne.<sup>1</sup> Also it is ordered that it shall be sufficient to agree upon the putting in or restrayning of the Cattell into these Common fields upon the staying of the freemen after a Lecture from tyme to tyme."

### The Norton-Paine Farms.

NOW KNOWN AS THE POOR FARM.

Rev. John Norton received from the Town a grant of "a farme of one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying upon the necke of land neare the North River bounded on the southeast by the Land of Mr. Payne above written, on the North by the North River," and forty acres more, bounded southwest by land of Mr. Payne, formerly granted to Mr. Dillingham deceased. (Entered April 16, 1638). A committee was instructed to lay out a highway to these farms by March 1, 1642, "with the rest of the highways that branch from it within the fence."

Mr. William Payne and Mr. Norton each built a dwelling and the necessary barns and outbuildings on his farm and tenants were installed, who carried on the work. In September, 1698, a dispute arose regarding a portion of the Norton farm, and the depositions made by some of the elderly people reveal some interesting facts. Mary Edwards, aged about fifty-six years, who lived with Mr. William Norton, brother of Rev. John, about forty-two years before, mentioned that Samuel Ayers Sen. was then a tenant on the John Norton farm. Abraham Foster, then seventy-six years old, had lived with Rev. John Norton about three years. He testified that "Mr. Norton did improve all y<sup>e</sup> land within y<sup>e</sup> bounds of y<sup>e</sup> River said to be called the Abith River, now called Egypt River & Mr. Brown's farm & a creek for at least 48 years." Simon Stacy, aged about sixty years, and Samuel Hart, aged about fifty-two years, both alluded to John Ayres as tenant for many years; and Simon Chapman, aged 54, affirmed that his uncle, John Aires, was tenant, "as servant to Mr. John Norton", as the phrase was, for about twenty years. (16: 172).

<sup>1</sup> Winter wheat, rye and barley were frequently called English corn.

The neighboring farm passed to John Paine of Boston, son of Mr. William Paine, at his father's death and he mortgaged it to Mr. Norton, Oct. 14, 1662. The deed recites that it contained 250 acres, upland and meadow, "with the mansion, dwelling house and barns, outhouses etc. now in possession of Edward Allen." Mr. Paine bound himself to pay as rental to Mr. Norton £22-10s., "10 bushels of good sweete & well-winnowed marchentable wheat in Boston" on Nov. 10<sup>th</sup> of each year, and also "at current marchentable price in Ipswich in good porke, wheat, mault, pease and Indian corn, proportionally to make up the ten bushels of wheat, every tenth of November the sum of £22-10s." (Ipswich Deeds 2: 111).

Rev. John Norton died in Boston, April 5, 1663, having removed there on his call to succeed Rev. John Cotton, in 1656. He bequeathed the Ipswich farm to his wife, Mary Norton, "provided always that after the decease of my wife I give my farm at Ipswich with the dwelling house, barn or barnes, outhouses and whatsoever els then shall belong thereunto . . . unto the children of my brother, Mr. William Norton, to be divided equally among them, his eldest son having a double portion out of the same." He also ordered that his library should be given to any one of his nephews who should "be trayned up unto the ministry."

William Norton had two sons, John and Bonest or Bonus, and a daughter Elizabeth. John was graduated from Harvard College in 1671 and was invited to the Pastorate of the Hingham church, where he was ordained, Nov. 27, 1678. Elizabeth was married to Col. John Wainwright, March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1674.

The widow, Mary Norton, conveyed the 40 acre lot to Mr. William Hubbard of Ipswich and John Hull of Boston, Goldsmith, Jan. 7, 1670 (Ipswich Deeds 4: 131), but with that exception, the farm passed to the heirs at her decease. Mr. Bonest Norton sold his quarter interest in the John Norton farm, also "ye 40 acres", and upland and meadow, inherited from his father, to his brother-in-law, Col. John Wainwright April 9, 1695 (11:1), and Rev. John Norton of Hingham made similar conveyance of his half interest in the farm and the 40 acres, May 25, 1706. (18: 198).

Col. Wainwright was already in possession of the adjoining William Paine farm. John Paine had sold it to William Brown Sen. of Salem, on March 28, 1672, the mortgage being discharged on the same date. (Ipswich Deeds 3: 229). Mr. Brown bequeathed it to his son, William Brown Esq., a Salem merchant, and he sold to Col. Wainwright, April 3, 1699 (13: 261). He died on August 3, 1708, in his 60<sup>th</sup> year, leaving three sons, all under age, Francis, John and Samuel, and three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Adding-



ton Davenport, Ann, wife of Col. Adam Winthrop and Lucy, wife of Paul Dudley, all of them men of great prominence in the affairs of the Colony. He gave all his real estate to his sons, Francis receiving a double portion, "and doe Entaile said Real Estate to y<sup>e</sup> male heirs of my said sons." (Will, signed April 20, 1706. Pro. Rec. 310: 19, 21).

In the division of the estate, the two farms, Mr. Norton's and Mr. Brown's, were assigned to Francis, Harvard College, 1707, who died at Boston on Sept. 4, 1722. He seems to have made conveyance to his brother John, Harvard College 1711; and his mother, who had married Hon. Isaac Addington of Boston, one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, Nov. 19, 1713, "in consideration of £5 paid by my loving son, John Wainwright of Ipswich, but more especially for y<sup>e</sup> Good Will and Affeecon which I bear unto him and for his advancement in this world," conveyed to him the quarter interest in the farm, which she had inherited from her uncle, Rev. John Norton, "in the present occupation of John Ford." April 10, 1717 (32:62).

Mr. Wainwright attained the title of Colonel, as his father before him, and filled many public offices, Town Clerk for many years, Representative for nearly twenty years consecutively, Clerk of the House for eight years and Justice of the General Sessions Court. He married Christian Newton jr. of Boston at Boston, Feb. 11, 1723-4, and the births of three children are recorded: John, born Dec. 8, 1724, Christian, born and died June 9, 1731, and Francis, born June 30, 1736. Col. Wainwright died on Sept. 1, 1739, in his forty-ninth year. The great fortune left by his father, Col. John, Senior, had been impaired to such an extent that the widow, Christian, petitioned the General Court in 1743, to take off the entail imposed by Col. Wainwright, grandfather of her minor sons, that the lands might be sold to pay for their education, and the Court granted the petition. Thus the grandfather's fond purpose to retain the land forever in the family name came to naught, and the great Wainwright family sank into insignificance and disappeared.

Chambers Russell, Esq. of Charlestown, and Mary, his wife, sold the farm to Col. Thomas Berry for the sum of £22 10s. in Bills of Credit, Old Tenor, for every acre of land comprised within the specified metes and bounds, "in their own proper right as a good perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance, in Fee Simple." April 23, 1746. (99:199).

Col. Berry was prominent in the affairs of the Town and the Province, and was a man of varied attainments. He practiced as a Physician, was Colonel of a Regiment, Judge of Probate for

the County of Essex and Chief Justice of the Court of Pleas. Important public commissions were frequently assigned him. He lived only ten years after he acquired the farm, and died at the age of sixty-two on August 10, 1756. He bequeathed the farm to his family, and to the South Church, of which he was the most conspicuous member, the sum of fifty pounds, Old Tenor, to purchase a piece of plate. He remembered the minister, Rev. John Walley, with a legacy of £20.

Again the fine farm proved to be the grave of buried hopes. The inventory reveals the pride he had in improving it. It contained 416 acres, upland and marsh. There was a spacious farm house, large enough to have four rooms on the lower floor in the southeast end, and a great barn with several sets of doors, cider-mill, shop, and corn-barns. A score of cows and heifers, red and red-pyed, black and black-pyed, a half dozen pairs of steers, and sixty sheep foraged in the broad pastures. His slaves, George, Peter and Scipio, and Flora, Scipio's wife, found plenty to do in house work here and in the mansion on High Street and in the barns and fields and the mighty salt marshes; and Scipio's little Andrew and Tamasin, no doubt, drove the cows to and from pasture and hunted for eggs in the hay-mows.

Shortly after his death, the Colonel's only daughter, Elizabeth, became the bride of the young school-master, Joseph Howe, on January 9th, 1759, but she died in the middle of May, only four months from her wedding day. John, the only surviving child, fell far short of his father's standard of manhood. Creditors were importunate and one execution at least was granted by the Courts. The farm became a burden and the widow, Madame Elizabeth, and John soon began to sell portions. Norton's Island went to Ebenezer Lord, John Potter and Aaron Lord, March 18, 1767 (124: 49). Madame Berry conveyed her interest in 150 acres to Dr. John Manning Nov. 5, 1768 (125: 171). John Berry quitclaimed to him as well. (125: 142), and sold to John Potter five-sixths of 80 acres, with all his interest in the buildings, Dec. 7, 1768 (125: 172); and to John Lummus his interest in 104 acres, May 14, 1770 (128: 27) and 52 acres more, (129: 66). Mr. Lummus acquired a large portion of the farm eventually. In his will, which began with the sage remark, "seeing nothing is certainer than Death, nor anything more uncertain than the hour of Death," he devised the farm to his widow and sons, John, Samuel, Aaron and Porter. (Pro. Rec. 357:479). John bought the interest of the other heirs, but the glory of the olden days had departed. In Lummus's time the farm house became the pest-house, when the scourge of small-pox was abroad. Tradition has it that he



was a gambler and that on one occasion the stakes ran so high that he put up the farm and lost to Billy Emerson, the Topsfield trader. It is a matter of record that he mortgaged the farm to him, and conveyed the title to him in 1814. Emerson sold to the Town of Ipswich in 1818.

For a century nearly it has been the Poor Farm, the final port of many a helpless moral derelict to whom the voyage of life has been only a record of disaster, the abiding place of helpless lunatics, the last quiet home of not a few worthy but friendless and forsaken ones, the innocent victims of cruel Fate. Indeed, Fate has been strangely cruel for many generations, and the grand breezy hill and sunny fields and pastures have witnessed many sad reverses of human hopes and expectations.

### The Foster Farm

Only one farm was located on the Muddy river road and that was not a unit, granted to a single person as the Norton and Paine farms, but resulted from the gradual addition of lot to lot. William White sold his six acre lot, granted by the Town, to Ralph Dix, March 8, 1647. (Ips. Deeds 1:39) which Dix conveyed to Reginald Foster on the same date. (Ips. Deeds 1:40). On March 19, 1668, Mr. Foster bought another six acre lot of Henry Kingsbury of Rowley, "sometimes Nathaniel Hows." (Ips. Deeds 5:128). His town residence was on Water St.<sup>1</sup> but he built a dwelling apparently here in the Common fields and his son Jacob occupied the homestead. He devised to his son Abraham, "my now dwelling, orchard, and ground about it, 3 acres more or less, and half that land in the field lyeing between the land of John Denison and Philip Brown and John Edwards' land"; to Reginald, he gave his land at the Falls where Reginald had already built a house; to William, the 6 acres bought of Thomas Smith; and to Jacob, the house he occupied, two lots beyond Muddy river and the pasture by Caleb Kimball's. (Will proved June 9, 1681).

Jacob Foster, known as Dea. Jacob, bought of John Tuttle, his house, barn and an acre of land, owned originally by his father, Simon, and grandfather, John Tuttle.

Mention of this sale occurs in the agreement between the widow of Simon Tuttle and her children, and the agreement defines John Tuttle's portion as including the homestead "y<sup>t</sup> he sold to Deacon Foster," and adds "one third of the common right of said homestead, bounded by the highway from Bisgood's bridge to the stonewall y<sup>t</sup> fenceth sd. orchard, thence by pasture land

<sup>1</sup> Ipswich in Mass. Bay. p. 418.

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to Dea. Foster's, thence by Deacon Foster's land to Bisgood Bridge."

Oct. 28, 1701. (Pro. Rec. 308:243-8), Dea. Foster had bought 8 acres of John Brown of Wapping, England, bounded by his land, west and the highway east, Aug. 13, 1683. (Ips. Deeds 4: 533).

Dea. Jacob Foster married Abigail, daughter of Robert Lord, Feb. 26, 1666. Their children, as recorded, were Abraham, born Dec. 4, 1667, Jacob, born March 25, 1670, Sarah, Abigail, born July 3, 1674, Nathaniel, born Oct. 7, 1676, died June 20, 1702, Joseph, born Sept. 14, 1680, James, born Nov. 12, 1682, Mary, born Dec. 25, 1684. Dea. Foster died July 9, 1710 in his seventy-fifth year, leaving his widow, who survived until June 4, 1729. His will devised to Abraham and Jacob, the 12 acre pasture by land of Caleb Kimball and the highway, and "all my land at Muddy River that was my father Foster's"; to Joseph and James, his house, barn, commonage etc. (Pro. Rec. 310:263-4). Joseph and James Foster conveyed their title in the homestead and lands to their brother, Abraham, house carpenter, bounded by his own land southwest, February 26, 1710-11 (77:44).

Abraham Foster, brother of Dea. Jacob, had received from his father Reginald, it has been said, his dwelling and half the land in the Common Field. His sons, Ephraim of Andover, blacksmith, and Benjamin of Rowley, weaver, conveyed to their cousin Abraham, son of Jacob, the house carpenter, 10 acres, land and meadow, "north or northeast from said Abraham Foster's dwelling house, . . . which was given by Reginald Foster Sen. to his son, Abraham, . . . and from said Abraham now to his sons, Ephraim and Benjamin, as appears by his deed to them." May 5, 1718 (36:122).

Abraham Foster died Dec. 25, 1720 aged 53 years, 21 days. The inventory of his estate contains the items, dwelling and buildings and 26 acres of land, 6 acres at Muddy river, etc. July 3, 1722 (Pro. Rec. 313:325). The Committee on the division of the property reported many years afterward, that it was incapable of division, and the whole was settled on Jeremiah, the eldest son, he giving bond to pay to the rest of the heirs their proportion, Abigail, Sarah, Abraham and Nathaniel, March 9, 1735-6. (Pro. Rec. 325:484, 5).

Jeremiah Foster Junr. sold the same to Francis Cogswell, March 16, 1742 (90:205). Elizabeth Cogswell, executor of the will of Francis, sold the same to William Dodge (exclusive of the highway running thro the land, of a rod and a half wide.) April 27, 1759 (105:280).



Mr. Dodge enlarged the farm by the purchase of adjoining lots and bequeathed to his son, Col. Thomas Dodge, (Pro. Rec. 352:375), who sold to Dr. John Manning. (167:133). Dr. Manning made further enlargement and when he conveyed to his son Dr. Thomas Manning, it contained 80 acres, and buildings, March 18, 1819 (220:50). It passed successively to Michael Lord of Salem, (March 31, 1842, 335:251); to Thomas D. Pousland of Salem, Nov. 21, 1853 (241:124); to Thomas T. Florence of Salem, April 11, 1857 (487:1); to Moses A. Shackley of South Danvers, now Peabody, Nov. 10, 1858 (578:62); to William J. Tarr, March 28, 1867 (720:142) and to John B. Mitchell, June 11, 1870 (799:151), who has recently died, leaving the ancient farm to his son, William A. Mitchell.

Coming now to the Rowley road, it has been remarked that the original way to Rowley and beyond was over the Town Farm road and then across the Muzzey farm. But as early as 1638, this is called the "ould road to Newbury," and evidently travel had already been diverted to another road. The Common fence was built in 1638 from the end of the Town to Egypt river, and when the surveyors reported to the General Court, beginning Oct. 7, 1640, they had laid out the highway "from Mr. Nelson's dwelling house pale by the end of Mussie's Hill to the newe bridge over the North Ryver & so to the newe bridge over Muddy Ryver & so by the comon fence to Ipswich towne . . . ." As will be seen later, land owned by Thomas Scott and John Gage beyond Egypt river was condemned for this new location, but from Muddy river to the town it followed the Common fence.

The wedge shaped lot between the Rowley road and the road to Muddy river was owned in 1653 by Moses Pengry and subsequently by Haniel Bosworth, the cowherd, and here he dwelt. Every morning in Summer, he rose before the sun, and having received the herd of cows at Mr. Paine's, now Dodge's Corner, he and his helpers drove the herd with sounding horn and clanging bells up High street and out into the great Cow Commons, where they watched them all day, and at sunset, brought them home again. His two daughters presumed to wear finery beyond their station in life and were summoned to court in 1675. The widow Abigail Bosworth sold her dwelling and about an acre of land to William Baker, Aug. 3, 1702 (16:61), and at that date, the sharp end of the wedge was owned by Richard Sutton. John Baker, son of William, succeeded in the ownership, but the Sutton family gained possession and Ebenezer Sutton sold the lot and buildings, measuring about two acres, to Jeremiah Day, Dec. 27, 1794 (243:3). William Gould bought the property, July 10, 1826 (242:64)

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and sold half the house and part of the land to Timothy Ross, July 13, 1832, who acquired the remainder from Joseph Wait, Dec. 3, 1838 (310:113). When the Eastern Railroad was built in 1840, Mr. Ross was building a new house on the opposite side of the street still known as the "Ross house," and conveyed part of his land to the Railroad Co. June 20, 1840 (320:27). He sold his former dwelling to Ebenezer Kimball, June 30, 1840 (320:59), and it came through several owners to Asa Lord, April 22, 1880 (1036:108), whose son, Thomas H. Lord, inherited and still owns. The age of the present house is uncertain, but it appears to be comparatively modern. A part of the lot was acquired by the widow Elizabeth Fellows, Jan. 21, 1850 (423:101). She built a dwelling and bequeathed it to her daughters, Anna Haraden and Lucy Lane, July 27, 1858. (Pro. Rec. 420:227.) Lucy Lane conveyed to Almira L. Shattuck, wife of Milton B., Oct. 25, 1859, (599:165) and her daughter, wife of Nathaniel Burnham, still owns. The building of the bridge over the railroad a few years ago, with the elevation of the highway, has obliterated the original house lots, and occasioned the removal of several of the dwellings from their original locations.

### The Theophilus Shatswell Lot.

The house of Haniel Bosworth was the only dwelling on this side of the road for nearly a century. The adjoining six acre pasture or tillage lot was owned by Theophilus Shatswell, brother of John, who removed to Haverhill prior to 1650.<sup>1</sup> He sold the lot to William Marchent, with all his Ipswich estate, Mar. 29, 1653. Mary Marchent, his only child and heir, married Henry Osborne and their son, John, eventually received this lot, bounded on one side by the Common fence and on the other "by the way y<sup>t</sup> leads into y<sup>e</sup> field to Mr. John Tuttle's," April 20, 1694 (11:147). He sold to Col. Francis Wainwright Feb. 18, 1696/7 (11:262), whose heirs divided it, selling four acres to Dillingham Caldwell, Nov. 28, 1713 (27:128) and an acre, bounded northeast "by the way to Muddy River" to Joseph Foster, Dec. 28, 1732 (65:212).

Mr. Foster was son of Dea. Jacob of the John Tuttle farm and he built his dwelling on his new lot a little way from the homestead. Here his six sons grew to manhood, and then they sought their fortunes. Joseph, a cordwainer by trade, as his father before him, settled in Beverly. Jacob, also a cordwainer, and Isaac, a joiner, went to Billerica. Abraham, a joiner, removed to Boston. Nathan, the third son to choose the trade of

<sup>1</sup> Files of Quarterly Court (printed) 1:191.



cordwainer, remained in Ipswich, and so did James, who became a shop-keeper, the first post-master and one of the early Deacons of the South Church. The Foster heirs sold their old home to John Hodgkins 4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 12, 1760 (163:3), and his heirs conveyed to Philip H. Kimball, in 1825 (240:12, 243:82), who quitclaimed to John Lummus, and he, in turn sold to Joshua Lord, April 30, 1833 (270:189). He sold to William Lakeman 4<sup>th</sup> and the old mansion is still known as the Lakeman house.

William Lakeman sold a small lot to Daniel Richards, who erected a building and sold to Joseph King, April 3, 1856 (585:122). Mr. King built a brick house on the lot, which proved to be upon the site of the raised roadway and it was removed to the opposite side of the road.

The Dillingham Caldwell lot was held by several generations of Caldwells. Samuel Lord, 4<sup>th</sup>, called "Tory Lord" to the day of his death, March 29, 1819, in his ninety-first year, bought it from John Ringe, May 14, 1801, (167:281), and a portion of the lot passed from the Lord heirs to Albert P. Hills, and from him to John A. Brown, Nov. 18, 1874 (918:90). The substantial brick dwelling and stable of the Brown brothers occupy this lot.

### Robert Lord's Pasture

The earliest recorded owner was Robert Lord, whose son Robert Jr., the Marshal, succeeded in the ownership of a part or the whole. Samuel Lord bequeathed his ten acre pasture near Nathan Foster, part of the original, to his son, Samuel, (1755. Pro. Rec. 333:217), Samuel married Anner Nichols of Rowley, int. April 23<sup>d</sup>, 1743, who married John Lull after the decease of Mr. Lord, and in 1768, now twice a widow, she wedded Daniel Choate. Her son, Samuel, of Dunbarton, N. H., a tanner by trade, sold half the pasture to John Cole Jewett, a baker, Dec. 2, 1777 (139:83) and the remainder, four acres as it was estimated, to Dr. John Manning. (151:17). Mr. Jewett acquired the whole pasture, and sold part of it to Elisha Newman, now included in the Caldwell lot already described; five acres to Nathaniel Lord Jr. who owned the adjoining lot, Dec. 19, 1795 (188:245); and an acre and a half to his son, Samuel, a mariner, Nov. 1, 1806 (183:4), who sold to William Newman, cabinet-maker, April 29, 1811 (193:86). Mr. Newman had already recovered judgment against Mr. Jewett and gained possession of land, Oct. 26, 1810 (Ex. No. 1:115). John W. Newman, son of William, also a cabinet-maker, sold the lot to Sewall P. Jewett, a painter, July 6, 1850,

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(936:239), which he assigned to Nathan Jewett, July 22, 1853 (484:238), who bequeathed to his son Charles.

Abigail Lord, daughter of Nathaniel, inherited the lot, which her father bought of John Cole Jewett, and sold to William Oakes, April 23, 1839 (313:8), whose widow conveyed it to David Berry, brick-maker, March 29, 1849 (412:95). He acquired several lots and followed his trade here. The clay-pits are still plainly visible. He sold part of this lot, 324 feet on the Rowley road, to John A. Brown, Oct. 31, 1871 (841:118), who built a small house and sold house and land to James W. Ready, Sept. 19, 1902 (1685:316). Charles E. Brown, brother of John A., bought the adjoining lot.

A part of the original Robert Lord pasture, known as "The Little Pasture" about seven acres, owned apparently by Mark Quilter in 1677, was bequeathed by Robert to his son, Nathaniel, (1683. Pro. Rec. 304: 16-18), whose son, Nathaniel owned it, and in the division of his estate in 1770, it passed to his son Nathaniel. (Pro. Rec. 346:366). His sons, Nathaniel and Joseph inherited, (1795, Pro. Rec. 363:462) and Nathaniel acquired the whole. His daughter, Anna, wife of Capt. John Kinsman, inherited the north-west portion; Lucy, the wife of Lieut. Aaron Kimball Jr., the southeast part; and Abigail, as has been said, received the field bought of John Cole Jewett. (1820, Pro. Rec. 395:239).

Abigail, daughter of Lt. Aaron and Lucy Kimball, married William Haskell. They sold the lot, inherited from her mother, to Sewall P. Jewett, June 7, 1852 (936:242), who assigned to Nathan Jewett, (484:238), who exchanged with David Berry, the brick-maker, for a lot adjoining the land of the heirs of Nathaniel Caldwell, Jan. 12, 1855 (1229:332).

Part of the Anna Kinsman land, 3 acres, was sold by Jacob Manning Jr. to Nathan Jewett, May 13, 1834 (936:241), which he bequeathed to his son, Charles. (1884, Pro. Rec. 440:296). The remainder was sold by Charles Dexter and his wife, Judith, of Boston, to David Berry, Aug. 3, 1850 (433:51). On this lot he built his dwelling. He had married Mrs. Amy Gould, widow of William Gould, July 25, 1839. The later history of the lot is included in the record of the adjoining land, which was owned by Mr. Berry.

### The John French Lot.

John French, tailor, sold to Robert Lord Jr., marshal, 5 acres, part of his planting lot, within the Common field, bounded by Caleb Kimball, north, the highway west and Mark Quilter,

south, June 25, 1677 (Ips. Deeds 4:102). This lot apparently descended to Jeremiah Lord, who devised his estate to his children, August 1771 (Pro. Rec. 347:153). Jeremiah Lord and Rebecca, Beamsley Lord and Sally of Winchendon, conveyed their interest in the estate of their father, Jeremiah, and their grandfather, to Ebenezer Lord, Nov. 22, 1788 (155:201). Ebenezer Lord Jr. sold to William Newman, June 12, 1824 (295:54) and his heirs quitclaimed to David Berry, April 9, 1852 (480:7). He conveyed the lot, which measured 6 acres, 2 quarters, 19 poles, to Susan M. Gould, Aug. 11, 1866, who conveyed to Mrs. Amy Berry. Conveyances and re-conveyances followed but Mrs. Berry owned at her death, and it was inherited by her daughter, Lucy A. Rutherford, wife of Augustus Rutherford. Mr. Berry sold his dwelling with 2½ acres to Rev. Richard Sutton Rust, D. D. of Cincinnati, Sept. 7, 1888 (1229:333), which he conveyed to his niece, Mrs. Rutherford, and she sold to Joseph Begin, April 7, 1893 (1385:89). In default of mortgage, Mrs. Rutherford sold to Charles E. and John A. Brown, Oct. 1, 1895 (1460:280). The house was partially burned, and the ruined house and the lot were mortgaged to Mrs. Rutherford. (1460:282). The cellar is nearly opposite the road to the Edmund Wile farm.

### Caleb Kimball's Pasture.

Caleb Kimball was in possession in 1677, and bequeathed his estate to his son Benjamin, (1736, Pro. Rec. 320:261). Samuel Lord Jr. then owned, a portion being set off in 1773 to his widow, Jemima. Samuel Lord's inventory (1804, Pro. Rec. 371:328) contains a three acre pasture, set off as the dower of his widow, Mary. (1807. Pro. Rec. 375:90). John Harris sold the lot to Nathaniel Lord, April 30, 1835, (653:11), whose heirs conveyed to Sarah R. Lamson, Jan. 18, 1863 (652:294), who sold to Moses A. Fellows. (840:264). He sold to A. Augustus Rutherford, April 10, 1874 (1641:510), whose daughter, Elizabeth S., inherited, together with the adjoining land, owned by her mother.

### John Tuttle's Pasture.

John Tuttle was one of the earliest settlers and owned various lots granted by the Town. His farm included the tillage land now included in the Edmund Wile farm on the west side of the road, and a large pasture on the east side. This twenty acre pasture on the east side of the highway was inherited by his son, Simon Tuttle. In the division of Simon's estate, the widow Sarah



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and his son John received half the pasture, "bounded by the Common fence at the end next the road to Rowley, from Kimball's pasture corner to a white oak, between sd. part and Symon's part," etc. and Simon received the rest, bounded by John Roper's, that was Mark Quilter's, on the northwest, Oct. 28, 1707 (Pro. Rec. 304:45). Jonathan Hale of Bradford, and Susannah, his wife, daughter of John Tuttle, conveyed to Dea. Mark Haskell, who had married Martha Tuttle, sister of Susannah, their interest in the third part of the estate, set off to their grandmother, Jan. 8, 1730 (77:43), March 14 1731 (77:41). John Dennis and Remember, his wife, Thomas Dennis and Martha, his wife, the wives being grandchildren of Sarah Tuttle, conveyed their interest to Dea. Haskell, June 25, 1733. Joanna Whipple, widow of Capt. John, and Susannah Tuttle, singlewoman, daughters of Simon and Sarah Tuttle, quitclaimed their interest to Dea. Haskell, July 6, 1732 (77:42).

Simon Tuttle's half of the pasture was inherited by his son, Simon, who had removed to Littleton, Mass., and was sold by him to Dr. Samuel Wallis Jr., May 6, 1721 (40:12). Dr. Wallis died Oct. 17, 1728 in his 38<sup>th</sup> year. Abigail, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Sarah (Pickard) Wallis, married Joseph Smith 3<sup>d</sup> (intention, March 14, 1740.) Joseph Smith Jr. and Abigail, of Sudbury, conveyed the pasture lot, bounded northwest by James Lord, to Dea. Mark Haskell and Mark Haskell Jr., Nov. 28, 1749 (120:42). Dea. Mark Haskell conveyed to his son-in-law Edmund Heard of Holden, cordwainer, and Priscilla his wife, one undivided half of the whole pasture in common with Mark Haskell Jr., Feb. 24, 1767, (130:192). The southeast half was acquired by Moses Lord, who may have been a son-in-law, as he married Lucy Heard, Nov. 1, 1787, and his heirs sold the lot, 10 acres and 27 rods, to John Harris, March 22, 1834 (286:287). Daniel Haskell, son of Mark, sold the other half of the pasture, about 10 acres, to Edward Harris, March 18, 1833 (268:187), who bought the whole Haskell farm. With the rest of the farm, it was sold by John Harris, Jr., to Joel Nourse of Boston, Dec. 9, 1852 (470:206), who sold to Edward T. Trofatter, Nov. 23, 1857 (562:49), who conveyed to James Damon of Charlestown May 5, 1858 (570:52). A highway was laid out across this lot from the Rowley road, "nearly opposite Harris's lane" to the Muddy River road, in April, 1849.

James Damon sold to Josiah Low of Essex, April 29, 1865 (687:62). Under the Harris ownership, the two parts of the Tuttle pasture had been reunited, and when George Low, son of Josiah, sold the 20 acres to John A. and Charles E. Brown, July 18, 1887 (1200:178), he conveyed the whole of the pasture lot, de-

vised to his heirs by Simon Tuttle. Extensive excavations have been made here for clay for the brick-works, operated by Mr. John A. Brown. Before his death, Simon Tuttle sold  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres on the northwest side of his pasture to Andrew Peters, distiller, Jan. 22, 1668 (Ips. Deeds 4:272). Frances Quilter, widow of Mark Quilter, sold to John Layton, "the pasture my husband bought of Andrew Peters, about 3 acres," July 6, 1679 (Ips. Deeds 4:276).

Mr. Tuttle also sold a 2 acre lot, northwest of the above lot, to Thomas Boardman, which he sold to John Roper, Oct. 23, 1701, Mrs. Sarah Tuttle, widow of Simon, relinquishing her dower in this lot which her husband had sold (20:132). Roper also acquired the Mark Quilter lot, as he is mentioned as an abutter, in the division of the Tuttle pasture. In his will, John Roper devised to his wife, Anna, the use for life and privilege to sell the tillage lot, and pasture lot adjoining Mr. Tuttle,

"to my Cousin Benj. Dutch, the right of redemption of all my housing and land. If he take it up, he is to pay to my sister Sparks, Susanna Annable, Margaret White, Rose Newman, Sarah Newman, Susanna Kinsman £20, and to Hannah Fellows £25."

"to cousins Sarah Caldwell, daughter of John, Mary Foster, daughter of Jacob, 40s."

signed Nov. 22, 1709 (Pro. Rec. 310:169)  
proved Dec. 12, 1709.

Benjamin Dutch exercised his right of redemption and sold  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres of pasture land, bounded by land of Dr. Wallis, deceased and the Common fence, south, and 22 rods, bounded south by the County road and north by the Common Field fence, to James Lord, weaver, March 28, 1737 (97:129).

Daniel Smith succeeded in the ownership, who married Hannah Lord, March 7, 1782, and may have inherited. He also acquired the adjoining Shatswell pasture, and the later history of the lot is included in the history of the Shatswell lot.

### John Shatswell's Pasture

John Shatswell received large grants from the Town, including the rather indefinite, "beyond Muddy River, next the Common fence within, a parcell of ground betwixt the River & the Land of the say<sup>d</sup> John 25 acres without the fence adjoining thereto upon considerations that he lay down 20 acres, granted to him, on this side the River . . ." The Common fence evidently left the road side at Muddy river, and was located at some distance from the highway.

The will of John Shatswell devised to his son, Richard, his

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16 acre pasture beyond Muddy river, "if Richard shall not marry with Rebecca Tuttle, which is now intended, my wife Joanna shall have her being in the house, if he die without issue, the estate is to be divided between my brother and sister's children that are here in New England, brother Theophilus, brother Corwin, sister Webster."

signed Feb. 11, 1646 proved 30

March, 1647. (Ips. Deeds 1:22).

Richard Shatswell married Rebecca Tuttle, and children were born to them. He died in 1694 and by will, bequeathed to his son John, with other gifts, "the outside pasture he now enjoys next the Rowley road"; to daughter, Johana £80, to daughter, Sarah<sup>1</sup> in case she quits her interest in that 2 acres marsh her late husband improved—," and the rest to his son Richard.

signed June 28, proved Aug. 6, 1694

(Pro. Rec. 303:238).

John Shatswell sold the pasture, part to Jeremiah Dow, and 10 acres to Francis Wainwright, bounded north and northeast by the Common Fields fence, east and southeast, by the land formerly sold to Jeremiah Dow, with the privilege of a brook running at the east end of said land, with all trees, timber, mines, minerals etc. Oct. 1, 1700 (16:3). He seems to have retained a portion, as a disagreement arose between John and Richard over their father's will and John agreed, "my brother Richard shall enjoy a highway of one rod wide through my pasture at Muddy River for y<sup>e</sup> driving of cattle," having "bars next y<sup>e</sup> common." March 27, 1711 (24:40).

Jeremiah Dow died on June 6, 1723, providing by will for his wife, Susanna, and bequeathing all the real estate to their only child, Margaret, wife of Henry Greenleaf (Pro. Rec. 313:639). The Greenleafs sold their interest to Benjamin Dutch, Nov. 22, 1727 (49:250). The widow, Susanna Dow, conveyed a two acre tillage lot, which had been set off to her, "to my loveing son, Richard Sutton of Charlestown, leather-dresser, March 31, 1735 (73:176).

Francis Wainwright added to the ten acre Shatswell lot two acres by purchase from John Pengry, Jan. 11, 1708 (22:46). In the division of his estate, it was allotted to his daughter, Elizabeth Wainwright. (Pro. Rec. 310:407). This lot and the Jeremiah Dow lot adjoining were acquired by Daniel Smith. He bequeathed his real estate in Ipswich to his three sons, Daniel B., Thomas, and Benjamin. (Will signed Jan. 26, 1844, proved March 5, 1844, Pro. Rec. 412:315). He owned 10 acres of mowing and tillage and 2 acres woodland at Wadleigh's Neck, the 12 acre pasture on the

<sup>1</sup> Sarah, born Aug. 19, 1658, married 1st, Roger Ringe June 9, 1684; 2nd, Benjamin Newman, Jan. 17, 1704.



Rowley road, and 12 acres "Harris's right." (Pro. Rec. 133:143). Benjamin and Daniel B. Smith quitclaimed their interest to their brother Thomas, Jan. 3, 1845 (917:194). Daniel B. made a further quitclaim of one-third of this 12 acre pasture to Thomas and Benjamin H. Smith, May 1, 1862 (917:196). Thomas Smith bequeathed all his property to his nephew Chas. E. Smith, son of Benjamin (447:387). Lucy Smith, widow of Benjamin, bequeathed her interest in the 12 acre pasture to her daughter, Eunice K. Smith. (Pro. Rec. 439:345, Proved Feb. 4, 1884).

Benjamin Smith had bought an acre and a half of orchard land of the administrator of the Isaac Kimball estate, adjoining the Daniel Smith 12 acre lot, April 7, 1824 (1148:160). This was included in the estate of the widow Lucy, which she bequeathed to her daughter, Eunice K. Smith. Charles E. Smith conveyed to his sister, Eunice K. his interest in the two lots, "all the interest I inherited as heir at law from my father, Benjamin Smith, my brothers, Albert and Rufus Smith, and my sister Lucy A. Smith," March 25, 1885 (1148:161). Eunice K. sold 3 acres, adjoining John Dickinson's land on the northwest, and the driftway southeast, to Hannah M., wife of Charles E. Smith, July 7, 1897 (1519:150).

Hannah M. Smith, widow of Charles E. Smith, sold this 3 acre lot to Wilbur F. Smith of Salem and Albert P. Quimby of Essex, Oct. 4, 1906 (1844:388). They laid it out in houselots and sold Lots 1, 2, and 3, to Benjamin Currier, Nov. 5, 1906 (1876:278), who built a small cottage and out-buildings. William H. Smith and Hannah M. Smith, of Ipswich, widow of Charles E. and her son, Chester H. Smith of Medford, heirs of Eunice K. Smith, sold the 12 acre pasture lot to Annie E. Smith, wife of Joseph F. Smith of Somerville, Oct. 20, 1909 (1989:148). The lot was laid out into 45 lots, part abutting on the Rowley road with about 50 feet frontage, the remainder, on a 40 feet way, laid out across the land. (2171:1). Mrs. Smith sold Lots No. 1 to 10, abutting on the Rowley road and the new way, to Nicholas Chionopulos, March 1, 1913 (2201:486), Lots 22 and 23 to the Greek priest, Polycarpe Marinakis, on the same date (2201:488), Lots 24 and 25 to Louis Arbanitas, (2201:491) and Lots 26 to 31 inclusive to Leonidas Calampakas. (2201:489).

The Shatswell pasture adjoined the Pengry farm and with this farm the settlement, now known as the Village, began. It occupied both sides of the highway, and as it is desirable that the settlement should be studied as a unit, return will now be made to the west side of the Rowley road at the railroad crossing, that the lands on both sides of the highway may be considered before the story of the Village is begun.

When the great area of common land was divided into eight parts in 1790,<sup>1</sup> Turkey hill and the land about Egypt river, 954 acres, was set off as the seventh division and "Toward Rowley", 850 acres, was set off as the eighth. The North Division of Turkey Hill Eighth and the Eighth next Rowley were held however by a single body of proprietors, composed of the Commoners who lived adjacent to them. They had rights in the pasture and woodland, clay pits and gravel banks, subject to the rules and regulations made by the Commoners, but no division was made until 1725.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the North Division of Turkey Hill Eighth and the Eighth next Rowley on December 3, 1725,<sup>2</sup> it was Voted: "That Samuel Wallis Jun<sup>r</sup>, Mr. Joseph Fowler, Mr. John Pengry, Mr. Alecksander Lovewell and Mr. Benj<sup>n</sup> Dutch be and hereby are appointed a Committee to Lay out the North Division . . . . (excepting the strip of land lying on the northeast side of the Road to Rowley) Into thirty-eight old Lotts and seventeen New Lotts for the Thirty-eight old proprietors and the seventeen new proprietors of said Division to Draw themselves into said Committee proportioning the old and New Lotts According to the proportion that the new Commoners were Admitted to have Interest in the Commons of Ipswich According to Quantity and Quality in their Discretion Leaving out Convenient Roads and highways and Reserving y<sup>e</sup> places of Clay and Gravel necessary for use of said proprietors or as hath been formerly Granted and Reserved for the use of the proprietors and Staking and Bounding out said places Reserved and the Roads and highways . . . . ."

The Report of the Committee was accepted and adopted on May 4, 1726. On May 9<sup>th</sup> "sundrie of y<sup>e</sup> Lotts were Drawn as hereafter set forth." On May 12<sup>th</sup>, "Voted that the Supernumerary Lotts shall be scatered Into several parts of the division."

### Lot No. 1.

This lot, measuring 40 rods on the Rowley road and containing about 4 acres, was drawn by Edward Chapman, who sold to Joseph Foster, cordwainer, Aug. 4, 1726 (46:17), who built his dwelling, as has been noted, on the opposite side of the road on a lot he purchased in 1732. He sold the southeast half of Lot No. 1 to John Kimball Jr. Tailor, Aug. 11, 1726 (55:103), who conveyed to his son, John, the southeast half of the lot, "on which my said son John's house and barn now stands, together with the orchard and buildings on the premises," on May 25, 1752 (101:141). It continued

<sup>1</sup> See No. XVIII, pp. 60-63. "Jeffrey's Neck and the Way Thereto" for a full statement of the division.

<sup>2</sup> From the Records of Proprietors of North Division, etc.

in the family line and was owned in later years by Charles Lord and his son in law, Eben Kimball. The house still remains a comfortable home.

The remainder of the lot was owned by Nathaniel Kimball in 1760 and subsequently by Joanna, daughter of Benjamin and Lois Kimball, who married Timothy Ross, Feb. 6, 1812. Mr. Ross conveyed land to the Eastern Railroad, June 20, 1840 (319:80), and a small piece on the other side of the road, "from where I am now constructing my new dwelling house."<sup>1</sup> (320:27). The house was mortgaged to Nathan Jewett, who gained possession and bequeathed to his son, Stephen. He mortgaged to Alexander B. Clark (1895, 1542:463), who foreclosed and sold to Alfred Duguay, June 2, 1911 (2089:364).

The other half of the Joseph Foster lot was sold by his heirs to John Hodgkins 4<sup>th</sup>, cordwainer, Nov. 12, 1760 (163:3). The south-east half was in possession of John and Thomas Hodgkins in 1815, and later, of William Lakeman, whose heirs sold to Joanna Ross, Oct. 27, 1853 (487:259). It passed to Nathan Jewett, with the other Ross property, and a quarter acre was sold by his son, Nathan, to Mary J. L. Tibbetts, wife of Henry, Sept. 8, 1860 (611:295). They built a house and sold to John J. Fowler, the present owner, April 26, 1864 (667:299).

The northwest part of the Hodgkins lot was set off to Isaac Lummus who recovered judgment against John Hodgkins, April 5, 1815 (Exec. No. 2:124). His sons John and Abraham Lummus, legatees under his will, conveyed the same to Joanna Ross, wife of Timothy, Sept. 15, 1854 (501:30). Timothy and Joanna Ross sold to their son, Benjamin K. Ross of Biddeford, March 13, 1858 (570:217). He sold to Nathaniel Archer, who divided the "Lummus lot" into three house lots. He sold a lot, 48 feet front, to Samuel P. Rutherford, March 5, 1860, on which Mr. Rutherford built a dwelling. The executor of the widow, Martha J. Rutherford, sold the homestead to William F. Rutherford of Meredith Center, N. H., Dec. 27, 1899 (1599:62), who sold to Fred W. Turner, Sept. 29, 1900 (1622:232), and he conveyed to the present owner, Joseph Martel, Aug. 2, 1906 (1927:558). Mr. Archer sold a similar lot to Aaron A. Rutherford, who built the house now owned and occupied by his daughter, March 5, 1860 (705:101). On the third lot Mr. Archer built a dwelling for himself which his heirs conveyed to Eliza J. Ricker, wife of Charles, 6-7 of land & buildings, April 16, 1892.

<sup>1</sup> Page 12.



### Lot No. 2.

This lot, described as "an old Lott containing about nine acres," about 24 rods wide, was drawn by John Day by his grandfather's right. Benjamin Dutch, sadler, sold half of it to Joseph Bolles, Dec. 8, 1737 (83:106) and conveyed to his son, Benjamin Dutch, joiner, "five full acres on the southeast side of my old lot No. 2," Oct. 30, 1741. (83:63). Major Thomas Burnham 4th and Rebecca, his wife, in her own right, sold the lot to Robert Wallis, June 12, 1789 (150:152), who reconveyed to Major Burnham, Sept. 5, 1789 (159:102). Thomas Burnham 3<sup>d</sup> Esq. sold it to John Hodgkins 3<sup>d</sup>, Gentleman, June 4, 1795 (160:29). John Hodgkins Jr., trader, conveyed to Moses Goodhue, shipwright, March 27, 1807 (180:153). Lewis Titcomb and Sarah his wife, heirs of Mr. Goodhue, sold to John D. Harris, May 31, 1876 (954:227), who sold to Henry C. Jewett of Lynn, Oct. 24, 1878 (1007:76). Mr. Jewett sold a lot with house, to Aretas D. Wallace, June 23, 1908 (1927:381), the balance of the land having been sold previously to Philip Kimball and Gustavus Kinsman, Nov. 16, 1901 (1657:295). The new owners opened up a way across this land to the Linebrook road and divided it into house lots. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, on the plan recorded in the Registry of Deeds, were sold to Joseph A. King with right of way in the new road, Nov. 12, 1906 (1864:356). The brick dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. King, built on the east side of the road, was removed to this new lot when the bridge over the railroad was built, and Mr. King conveyed the title to Lots No. 1 and No. 3 with the brick house to his wife, Abbie F. King, March 6, 1907 (1864:358). He sold Lot No. 4 to Tilden B. Haskell of Salem, on the same date (1864:357).

The Joseph Bolles lot was inherited by his son, Charles Bolles, and by his son-in-law, Dr. John Manning, who married Lucy Bolles, daughter of Charles, Nov. 25, 1760. It was occupied by Major Robert Farley in 1807, and was owned and occupied later by Ammi R. Smith, whose executors sold to Daniel L. Russell, Oct. 1, 1849 (419:213). Mr. Russell erected the buildings and made his home here until his death. The heirs sold the estate to Matilda F., wife of Andr  Woodbury, May 29, 1888 (1224:559).

### Lot No. 3.

An old lot, about 10 acres, was drawn by

"Perkins Abraham  $\frac{1}{2}$  one at y<sup>e</sup> Island & Jewett Nehemiah Esqr<sup>e</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  one by the Town each one half Drew No. 3."

Ephraim Jewett sold the half drawn by Nehemiah Jewett to Stephen Perkins, March 28, 1727 (49:175), and Hannah Perkins,

widow and executrix of Beamsley Perkins, mariner. Stephen Glazier, fisherman, one of the children of sd Hannah Perkins and legatee of Beamsley, Benjamin Glazier of Ipswich, another child of Hannah and legatee, Thomas Treadwell 3<sup>d</sup> and Sarah, his wife, which Thomas is a cordwainer, Hannah and Martha Perkins, spinsters and children of Beamsley, sold half of No. 3 to Stephen Perkins, shopkeeper, Jan. 25, 1727-8 (50:132).

The other half had been drawn by Abraham Perkins, father of Capt. Beamsley. The deed recalls an interesting episode. On May 27, 1700, Abraham Perkins complained that Rev. John Emerson of Gloucester had married his son, Beamsley, some two years before to Hannah Glazier "in private." She was the daughter of Nathaniel Emerson Sen. of Ipswich, and had married Zacharias Glazier April 24, 16[86?]. The Quarter Sessions Court passed a severe sentence on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1700.

"Mr. John Emerson of Gloucester, minister, being complained of by John Appleton, County Treasurer, for marrying Beamsley Perkins and Hannah Glasier, both of Ipswich, sometime in the year 1697, contrary to the law of the Province, was sentenced to pay £50 fine and to be forever hereafter disabled to joyn persons in marriage & pay costs." He appealed to the next Superior Court, but he died on Dec. 2nd.

Anthony Loney gained possession of the lot and sold half to Joseph Bolles, March 29, 1736 (75:210) and two acres more, March 28, 1738 (74:121). Mr. Loney conveyed a quarter of the lot to John Gamage, Feb. 13, 1737 (75:218), which was sold by William Gamage of Cambridge, executor of the will of his uncle, to Charles Bolles, son of Joseph, Oct. 26, 1753 (101:256), who was now owner of half of No. 2, the whole of No. 3, and as will be seen, a small interest in No. 4. His daughter Lucy, wife of Dr. John, inherited the land. The Manning heirs sold to Joseph Baker, July 31 and Aug. 16, 1826 (243:87, 88), who enlarged the farm by the purchase of the lots abutting on his land and the Linebrook road and sold his holding to William Oakes, July 30, 1836 (295:139). A fortnight afterward Mr. Oakes bought the adjoining lot, the history of which may be sketched very fitly at this point.

### Lot No. 4.

"Nathaniel Lord by Philip Lord. Drawn by Joseph Bolles."

His son, Charles, inherited, and bought from "John Kimball, Gent, and Elizabeth my wife, Dafter of Marey Lord, deceased," a small interest, "an estate of inheritance." Nov. 7, 1744 (103:40). Dr. John Manning and his wife, Lucy, sold their interest to Dr.

## 24 IPSWICH VILLAGE AND THE OLD ROWLEY ROAD.

Thomas Manning, son of Dr. John, the famous physician of Ipswich, August 16, 1826 (249:88, 89). His dwelling is now the parsonage of the First Church, and his legacy resulted in the establishment of the Manning School. Dr. Manning sold to William Oakes, Aug. 15, 1836 (295:142), who made further enlargement of his farm by the purchase of 2 6-10 acres, the western half of Lot No. 10, from the heirs of Daniel Russell, Oct. 21, 1840 (402:122) and 3 acres from John Lane and his wife, Mary, Dec. 7, 1839 (388:117).

Upon the death of Mr. Oakes, his widow, Sarah P. Oakes, sold the whole farm, now  $38\frac{3}{4}$  acres, mowing and tillage land, to Sylvester Goodwin, March 29, 1849 (411:210). He conveyed to William J. Tarr, "excepting certain right of the Town to take gravel," made April 14, 1860, on Dec. 3, 1870, and Mr. Tarr sold to Edward Dole, Nov. 18, 1874, (917:66) whose heirs still own.

### Lot No. 5.

"Perkins Samuels widow to his heirs  
Rolf's right drawn by y<sup>e</sup> widow."

Samuel Perkins married Hannah West, —, 1677. The Town Records mention only three of the children, Samuel, born Nov. 26, 1679; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1685, married Nathaniel Hart, Jr., March 29, 1731; and John, born May 12, 1692.

Samuel Perkins conveyed to Daniel Giddings his share in this lot, about an acre, August 11, 1755 (102:176). Francis Perkins of Newport, mariner, quitclaimed to Mr. Giddings his right in the estate of his uncle, John Perkins, of Ipswich, mariner, and his brother, John Perkins, late of Valentown, Conn., mariner, August 12, 1756 (103:186). John Harris, administrator of John Perkins, conveyed to Mr. Giddings an undivided three-fourths of the lot, April 2, 1760 (109:28). The widow Elizabeth Hart of Rowley sold her undivided quarter, June 13, 1762 (116:19).

Daniel Giddings of Claremont, N. H. conveyed the title to the whole nine acres, formerly the property of the late Daniel Giddings, to Dr. John Manning, Sept. 1, 1797 (167:135), who sold to John Lord, Jr., mariner, December 29, 1810 (195:151). He sold the lot to his son, John Lord 3<sup>d</sup>, mariner, October 8, 1831 (262:170). Elizabeth D. Lord, widow of Capt. John Lord Jr., ship master, and the other heirs conveyed to Edward Ready, laborer, the lot with a barn, April 15, 1869 (770: 282), who sold the land with a house to James Ready, March 17, 1891 (1305: 121). Mr. Ready bought the building used as a shoe shop by Asa Brown, on the County road, after his decease, moved it to this lo-



cation and remodelled it for his dwelling. James conveyed to his son, James W. Ready, January 20, 1899 (1567:482).

### Lot No. 6.

Thomas Norton and James Brown, the Committee of the Commoners, sold No. 6, a supernumerary lot, at auction to the highest bidder, Benjamin Dutch, "bounded northeast by the County Road 20 rods to a stake, then to the east corner of William Tuttle's land, so along by sd Tuttle's land, to a stake 2 rods at y<sup>e</sup> East side of y<sup>e</sup> Brook near y<sup>e</sup> barn and so to y<sup>e</sup> bridge over sd. brook thence to a second stake No. 6. in y<sup>e</sup> centre line about 3 rods from Tuttle's door, then by the line to the lot No. 5, reserving 8 rods square at the clay pitt in sd. lott for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> proprietors for digging clay, making bricks, and y<sup>e</sup> privilege of a way granted and confirmed to Mark Haskell at proprietor's meeting, May 14, 1731." Dec. 22, 1731 (59:99). Dutch sold 2 acres on the southwest end of the lot, bounded northwest by the road reserved to Mark Haskell to Job Harris, Jan. 10, 1731-2 (60:50); 3 acres to William Sutton, bounded southwest by Harris, March 11, 1731-2, (59:266) and 2 acres more, reserving a convenient cartway from the road, and the privilege of digging clay and making bricks, Feb. 1, 1733-4 (68:125). The remaining 3 acres had been sold, prior to the latter sale to Sutton, to Nathaniel Lord. In the inventory of the estate of Nathaniel Lord the item occurs, "2 acres of land at Comfort, so called." Oct. 26, 1770. (Pro. Rec. 346:366). This was assigned to his son, Aaron. It descended to Nathaniel Lord and a part of it fell to his daughter, Margaret Lord. Nathaniel M. Lamson recovered judgment against Margaret Lord of Lowell, and the lot on Comfort Hill was set off to him. (Executions, No. 12:225.) Caleb Lord and others had previously sold to Sarah R. Lamson, wife of Nath. M. and daughter of Nathaniel Lord, part of this lot, June 18, 1863 (652:294). Lamson sold 2 ½ acres at a place called "Comfort Hill", to Aaron Lord, April 29, 1871 (873:182), who sold to Charles E. Brown, Sept. 16, 1872 (916:2), who conveyed to his brother, John A. Brown, Jan. 29, 1878 (1003:243).

The Brown brothers were brickmakers, and they utilized the ancient clay pit and manufactured bricks for several years, until they established their new yard on the opposite side of the road.

The William Sutton lot was inherited by his son, Richard Sutton. At his decease, an acre and a half pasture, part of this lot, was assigned to his daughter, Catherine, wife of Henry Russell, Jr., and 3 ½ acres of mowing and tillage was assigned to his daughter,

Sarah, wife of Daniel Russell, July, 1826. (Pro. Rec. 405:504-7). The Russell heirs sold to John A. Brown.

The third lot, owned by Job Harris, passed to his son, John Harris, cooper, by quitclaim deed from James, a hatter, and his wife Susanna, April 4, 1772 (131:124). He sold to Mark Haskell Jr., May 6, 1795 (203:207). The lot continued a part of the Haskell farm for many years, but was sold by George Low to John A. Brown, who thus acquired the whole of No. 6, May 4, 1907 (1873:428).

### The John Tuttle Farm.

When the lots were divided in May, 1726, the farm now owned by Mr. Edmund Wile, was owned and occupied by William Tuttle. In 1641, John Tuttle laid down land on the South side of the river "in consideration of 30 acres of marsh and a parcel of land on both sides of Muddy River." (Town Record). His ownership of land in this vicinity may be due to this grant. John Tuttle was brother of Richard Tuttle, who settled in Rumney-Marsh, now Chelsea, in 1635, whose family became large and influential through many generations.<sup>1</sup> He was living in Ireland in 1653, but his wife, Joanna, remained in Ipswich. Before she sailed to join her husband she made an agreement, dated March 18, 1653-4, with Richard Shatswell, that he would pay £24 each year in corn, also 2..... and one cow, for the rental of her house and land, "also all her meadow, marsh and broken up ground within the common fence."<sup>2</sup> Her son-in-law, George Giddings, who had married her daughter, Jane, and Joseph Jewett were appointed her attorneys. A few years later, several lawsuits arose concerning the ownership of a mare, which was claimed by her son, Simon, and later, for damages against Shatswell for his neglect or wanton injury of the property and non-payment of rent. These law suits were the occasion of the filing of several letters from Mrs. Tuttle, which possess a quaint interest as illustrations of the letters and the literary style of the period, and shed much light on the family history.

"To my Deare & Louing Daughter Jane Gidding att Ipswich, in New England These:

Dauter Jane hauing an oportunity I could nott omit to lett you understand that we are all in good health blessed be god. I hop you Receaved my last dated in february wherein I wright largely which now I shall omit god hath dealt graecously with me and fred me of the troubles of the world the lord give me grace now

<sup>1</sup> History of Chelsea. Chamberlain, 1: 112, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Records and Files of Quarterly Court. Vol. II, p. 365. (Printed).

to spend the litell time I haue to liue more to his glory the letter I Receaved from you I lay by me as a cordiall which I often Refresh myselfe with. If you know how much it Rejoyced me to hear from you you would nott omite I pray lett me hear how your breach is made up in Respect of the ministrey which I long to hear if you haue M<sup>r</sup> Cobete I pray present my loue to him and tell him I liue under a very honst man wher I injoy the ordinances of god In new england way we want nothing but more good company the lord increase the number. Jaen I pray intreat your husband to looke to oure besines I hear Richard Schwell hath paid noe Rent I pray speake to him and get it 48 li send me word what increase ther is of oure mare and whether Thomas Burnam have groncelled the house ore not simon deals very bad with his father he lies at Barbados and sends noe Return butt spends all, his father will have no mor goods sent to him. I could wish I had no such cause to writ I thinke he and John intends to undoe ther father. Jane you haue many sons the lord blesse them & make them comforts to you & nott such afflictions as ours are I haue done only my dear and harty loue to your hussband & selfe and children I leav you to the lord how is abell to keep and preserve you to his heauenly kingdom which is the prayer of your dear and louing mother

Joanna Tuttell.

Carrickfergus,

Oct. the 3<sup>d</sup>. 56

my deare love to you yo<sup>r</sup> husband and yo<sup>r</sup>s

J. T.

The second letter is addressed,

"To her louing son Gorg Giding dwelling In Ips in New England these:

Sone Giding and dauter

these are to lett you understand that the lord hath taken to himself my deare husband & left me disolat In a strang land and in dept by Reson of Simans keeping the Returnes from barbadous grife that ||he|| hath taken for his to sonns hath brought ||upon him|| a lingring deseas lost his stomuce and pined away never sick tell the day before he died which wos the 30<sup>th</sup> of december I pray talke ||with|| M<sup>r</sup> Jeuett about that which I left with you & him this 3 yeares. I have nott hard of anything that he hath done I cannot hear of the cattell nor what increas the mare hath nor the Rent I pray lett things be Ready for I have wright to John lawrence to take them into his hands if Simon ore John should com lett nott them meddell with anything there my husband hath given them som thing in his will which I shall paie them now I will keep the state in my one hand as long as I live it may be I



may se new ingland againe I pray louke to my house that it be not Reuined. hanna is to be married shortly to a good husband one that lous her well and a hansom man she is a great comfort to me. I sent Jane a smale token by M<sup>r</sup> weber that went from hence to Jeimcas and so to new england. I like Ierland very well we haue nether frost nor snow this winter butt very tempeat weather which agrees with me well my husbands death went neare the lord give me good of it & make up my losse in him selfe a teach this — sharp Rod to submit to the will of my god. that — I had need of it I pray Remember me att the throne— I should be glad that you would Right to me that I may heare from you. I have not one letter this yeare which I wonder att. Remember me to all yours and to all my friends that aske of me no more att present butt the lord bless you with all sprituall blessings in heavenly things in Christ which is the prayer of your afecinat mother

Joanna Tuttell

hanna Rem her kind loue to you & all yours  
Carrackfergus the 6<sup>th</sup> of Apriell 57.

The third letter is addressed,

"These For her beloued sonne M<sup>r</sup> George Gidding att Ipswich in New England";

Carrickfargus, 20 March '57.

Sonn Giding I Receaued 2 letters from you and am glad to heare of your welfear with yours I wonder I heare nothing from Mr. Juete I heare he improues my estaet to his one advantag I praid him to pay my son martin 12<sup>li</sup> in good goods and he lett him haue nothing butt beefe that none ellse would take I pray you to take care of my estat att Ips and lett nott him do what he list butt take a count of what he doth ther is 4 yeres Rent this march which coms to aboue a hundred pound and in depts ninty seauen pound and I heare my cossen John Tuttle would by the horse he will nott lett him without he pay him English goods I sent to deliuer goods to my sonn John lawrence to send me 50 li worth of beuar. I have depts to pay in london and want it much Thomas burnum wold know what to do with the mares if he can not keep them all lett John Tuttell ore you take to of them and for the Rest of the Cattell if they be chargabell sell them ore lett them to some that will haue care of them I am to remoue againe 16 mills nerer my sonn that married my daueter hannah hath the imployment that my husband was in the tresury is Remoued to another towne & we must goe with it the presence of the lord goe with us they are very louing to me and my life ther by Is very comfortable. If I should com to new Ingland I fare I should goe a beging if Re-

portes be true my estate de Cays apase for want of lookeing to I heare the house gos to Ruine the land spends it selfe the cattell dye the horses eate themselves outt in keeping so I am licke to haue a small a count butt I hop it will nott proue as I heare if it should be that knows all things will a veneg the widows cause I pray Rem me to your wife my Dear Child hannah Rem her loue to you all so doth M<sup>rs</sup> haries the potecaris wife that liued in saint Albanes she dwellse next house to me I haue nott ellse att present butt the blessing of the lord be with you & yours

I pray send no goods to simon I heare that of him which will bring my gray head with sorow to the graue with tears I concluded and Remaine

Your poore mother

Joanna Tuttell<sup>1</sup>

These letters of this heavy-hearted woman reveal painful family secrets, the selfish greed of the sons, John and Simon, the over-reaching of the trusted family attorney, the decay of the estate and keen parental anguish. The Tuttle homestead was on High Street, adjoining the Shatswell and Fowler homesteads, but these letters indicate that there were also farm buildings on Comfort hill or on the road to Muddy river.

Simon Tuttle, son of John and Joanna, who had been engaged in trading ventures in Barbadoes, became owner of the Comfort hill farm and made his home on the hill. His wife, Sarah, was the mother of twelve children. The eldest, Joanna, whose name is recorded erroneously in the Vital Statistics as Hannah, born Sept. 4, 1664, married, first, . . . . . Pickard, second, Edmund L. Pottar of Rowley int. Nov. 20, 1701, and third, Capt. John Whipple Jr., April 14, 1703. Simon, the eldest son, was born Sept. 17, 1677. Following these were John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail, Susanna, William, Charles, Mary, Jonathan and Ruth, the youngest, who was born on Aug. 16, 1685 and married Ezra Rolfe of Bradford, Sept. 17, 1728. Mr. Tuttle died in January, 1691, but his widow survived forty years. She died on Jan. 24, 1731, aged eighty-six.

His inventory, taken March 25, 1692 (Pro. Rec. 304:45), mentions the dwelling, barn, and about 3 acres of homestead; "the house and one acre of land, y<sup>e</sup> homestead John Tuttell lives in"; and various pasture and tillage lots. It has been said in the annals of the Foster farm, now known as the Mitchell farm, that John Tuttle's dwelling was sold to Jacob Foster before 1701. The lands were divided by an agreement between the heirs on Oct. 28, 1701.

<sup>1</sup> Records and Files of Quarterly Court: II, 142 (printed).

Simon Tuttle, the eldest son, married Mary Rogers. Sarah, the eldest, was born Oct. 11, 1697, followed by Margaret, Elizabeth, Hannah, Simon, Samuel, Lucy, Priscilla and John, who was born Oct. 26, 1718. Simon Tuttle, then of Littleton, conveyed to Dr. Samuel Wallis Jr. the pasture lot he had received under his father's will, May 6, 1721 (40:12), from which it appears that he had removed from the old Ipswich home shortly after the birth of his youngest child, when he was more than fifty years old.

John, the brother of Simon, married Martha Ward, Dec. 3, 1689, and their children were Martha, born in 1690, married Mark Haskell of Gloucester, int. Jan. 14, 1709; Mary, who married Nathaniel Warner; Remember, who married Job Harris of Gloucester; Abigail, married William Haskell of Gloucester; William and Susanna, who married Jonathan Hale of Bradford, Nov. 10, 1729.

The father of the family died on Feb. 26, 1715-6, in his 49<sup>th</sup> year. Shortly after, the widow addressed a petition to the General Court "setting forth that the said John Tuthill some time before his death made an exchange of a considerable Parcel of Lands with the Proprietors of Ipswich to the Value of about Two hundred Pounds & fenced in said lands with great charge but died before he had made a Conveyance of the said Land to the sd. Proprietors, praying that she may be enabled to make such legal conveyance...." Her petition was granted.<sup>1</sup>

William, son of John and Martha, baptized on Sept. 30, 1705, had inherited the homestead and farm on Comfort hill. He died Dec. 10, 1726, in his 22<sup>nd</sup> year, leaving no direct heir. The estate included the house, barn and 34 acres in the homestead etc., a man servant called John Mark, a pair of gold buttons and 3 pair of silver buttons. (Filed Jan. 22, 1726-7. Pro. Rec. 315:445).

Three of the sisters conveyed their 3-5 interest in the real estate of their late brother to their brother-in-law, Mark Haskell of Gloucester, April 13, 1727 (51:53) and Susanna Hale conveyed her fifth to him on Jan. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1730 (77:43). Their grandmother, Sarah, wife of Simon Tuttle, died as has been noted on Jan. 24, 1731/2, holding title to a third in her husband's estate, which had been set off to her. Her daughters, Joanna Whipple, widow of Capt. John, and Susanna, single woman, quitclaimed their interest to Mark Haskell, July 6, 1732 (77:42); the grand daughters making similar conveyance (1731, 60:239, 240; 77:41; 1733, 77:42).

Deacon Mark Haskell became a prominent figure in the town. He occupied the farm until his death, Aug. 25, 1775, in his ninetyeth year. His wife, Martha, died in her 73<sup>d</sup> year on May 15, 1763. He married the widow Elizabeth Burnham, int. Oct. 24, 1767, who

<sup>1</sup> Province Laws. 1716-17, Chap. 16.



survived him and lived until January, 1789, attaining the great age of 99 years 7 mos.

His son, Mark, who owned already some land in common with his father, succeeded to the ownership, and bought adjoining lands, a two acre lot of John Harris, May 6, 1795 (203:207) and 12 acres of William Homan of Beverly, on the Linebrook road, Jan. 9, 1799 (203:207). Daniel Haskell, executor of the will of Mark, conveyed the farm, 57 acres including a ten acre pasture on the opposite side of the road to Rowley, to William Conant Jr. Dec. 1, 1825 (240:31) who reconveyed to Haskell (240:32). He bought 5½ acres on the Linebrook road from Edward Harris, March 11, 1833 (268:187) and sold the whole to Edward Harris, about 70 acres, March 18, 1833 (268:187). It passed to John Harris Jr., who sold to Joel Nourse of Boston, Dec. 9, 1852 (470:206), to Edward T. Trofatter, Nov. 23, 1857 (562:49); to James Damon of Charlestown, May 5, 1858 (570:52) to Josiah Low of Essex. (687:62).

George Low, son and heir of Josiah, sold the 20 acre pasture on the east side of the Rowley road to John A. and Charles E. Brown, July 18, 1887. A lot in the lane was sold by George Low, son of George, to John A. Brown, May 4, 1907 (1873:428), and the remainder of his interest in the farm including the buildings, to Edmund Wile, March 13, 1908 (1913:441). The house and barn were totally destroyed by fire but Mr. Wile erected at once fine new buildings.

The large field with a barn on the Rowley road, 19¾ acres, was inherited by Alice M. Scotton, daughter of George Low and wife of J. Frank Scotton, and sold by her to G. Adrian Barker, Jan. 24, 1911 (2064:78).

### Lot No. 7.

Isaac Jewett's new right, drawn by Samuel Pickard Jr. for Jewett's heirs, five acres, bounded by the road on the northeast side and the Haskell farm on the southwest, was sold by David Russell Jr. of Littleton and his wife, Mary, to Mark Haskell, Oct. 20, 1735 (70:53). Joseph Tuttle Jr. and Abigail of Sudbury conveyed to Mark Haskell and Mark Haskell Jr. a pasture near Muddy river, near the Rowley road, 8½ acres, Nov. 28, 1749, and Nathaniel Smith sold his interest in a half of a 10 acre pasture, lying between the Haskell farm and the Boxford road, July 21, 1758 (105:95). This lot thus became a part of the Haskell farm.

After laying out No. 7, the Committee went to the Boxford road and laid out Lots Nos. 8 to 13 on that road, bounded by the divisional line on the southeast. "We made a center line from

the westerly part of Tuttle's land to y<sup>e</sup> 80 Rod Stake, by the path up Pengry's Plain (now Mile Lane) and began a third Range of Lotts with No. 14."

### Lot No. 14.

"bounded southeast and south partly by No. 7, partly by Lord's Little Pasture and partly by Tuttle's land" was drawn by Alexander Lovell Sen. Alexander Lovell Jr. sold it to Benj. Dutch, "the original right of Moses Day," April 16, 1729 (54:48), who conveyed to his son, Benj. Jr., Oct. 31, 1751 (104:78). Benj. Dutch, Jr., miller, and Sarah, sold to Mary Lord, "wife of James Lord, spinstress," March 7, 1758 (104:160).

It passed by inheritance to Nathaniel Lord and his heirs. George W. Langdon and others quitclaimed to Caleb Lord, one half the cow-pasture about 16 acres, June 18, 1863 (653:164) and Caleb Lord and others quitclaimed to Martha W. Langdon and others on the same date. (664:130). Nathaniel H. Lord and others sold the lot, containing 16 acres, to Aaron D Wells, May 19, 1910 (2032:443). "Lord's Little Pasture", mentioned in the original division, is included probably in this lot.

### Lot No. 15.

Drawn by John Lord, "by his father's Entry and Settlement."

Samuel Lord, Jr. sold this lot, 9½ acres, to Benjamin Caldwell and son, Benj. Jr., June 1, 1791 (158:108); who conveyed the same to Benjamin Lord and Isaac Kimball, March 13, 1798 (164:36). In the division of the estate of Benjamin Lord, who died July 8, 1818, there was set off to the widow, Sarah, "a piece of pasture land in common with Isaac Kimball near Pingrey's Plain, all that part northwest of a straight line beginning at the highway and running straight to the land of Nathaniel Harris." (Pro. Rec. 394:267.) Benjamin Lord and Huldah, his wife, of Falmouth and other heirs conveyed to Nathan Jewett their interest in the dower of the widow, May 10, 1838 (936:235). In May, 1842, Isaac Kimball sold to Mr. Jewett, "Giddings pasture," "being a cow-right therein," 2½ acres, "known as the dower of late widow of Isaac Kimball." (936:236). He also acquired Lot No. 16 in the original division.

### Lot. No. 16.

A new lot, about 12 rods wide, "Shoreborne Wilson's new right, drawn by Capt. Stephen Perkins." It was acquired by John Kimball, Jr., and was included in the inventory of his estate in 1757. (Pro. Rec. 337:15).

Lieut. Jeremiah Kimball inherited from his brother, John, and his estate included a six acre pasture at Woods lot and an eight acre pasture at Pingrey's Plain, one half of No. 17, (1765, Pro. Rec. 342:395). In the division of the estate, his son Jeremiah received "2 cow rights in Woods Pasture in partnership with Daniel Ringe" (1776. Pro. Rec. 351:458). Charles Kimball, son of Jeermiah, sold Woods Pasture, now described as containing 20 acres, to Nathan Jewett, May 4, 1858 (936:237). His son Stephen inherited and mortgaged to Alexander B. Clark, Nov. 8, 1895 (1463:296), who foreclosed and took possession (1542:466).

### Lot No. 17.

An old lot, about 32 rods wide on the road, assigned to Alexander Lovell, by his father's right. In consideration of a deed of quitclaim to Lot No. 9 by Thomas Boardman, Stephen Jewett, Nathaniel Jewett and George Hibbert of Rowley, Alexander Lovel, cordwainer, quitclaimed to them his interest in No. 17, "that was my father Lovel's", May 19, 1732 (59:205). Andrew Burley, Nath. Jewett and George Hibbert sold to Nathaniel Lord Jr. carpenter and John Kimball, tailor, No. 17, 16 acres, Jan. 7, 1733 (82:79).

John Kimball, it was stated in the sketch of No. 16, owned the "Woods Pasture", No. 16, adjoining, and his half of No. 17 passed with No. 16, to his brother Jeremiah etc. The other half was owned by Mr. Lord at his death, and in the division of his estate, "half an old right in the square lots near Pingry's Plain," fell to Aaron. In the inventory it was entered as "8 acres pasture near Pingrey's Plain," Oct. 26, 1770 (Pro. Rec. 346: 366, 493). Stephen Lord, son of Aaron, sold the lot to Capt. Nathaniel Lord Jr., together with "Harts Nubes, so called in Green Creek and the window frames so called." Feb. 12, 1817 (212:262). Capt. Lord conveyed to his sons, Caleb and George A. of Ipswich and Nathaniel H. of Lynn, July 5, 1858 (653:164). George A. and Nathaniel H. Lord sold to Frances Mary Smith, wife of Fred A. Smith, March 18, 1910 (2144:414).

### Lot No. 18.

An old lot, "bounded on the north east end by the Country Road about 34 Rod wide, . . . to a stake at the corner where the way is Layed out from the Great Road over the Plains up toward turkey hill Road to Chapman's, then on the north west side by the path up the plains . . . ." drawn by John West, by his father's right. It was inherited by Elizabeth, daughter of John, and widow of



. . . . . Head of Bradford and conveyed by her to her son, James Head of Bradford, who sold the lot, 15 acres, to Benjamin Dutch, April 1, 1734 (66:76). Doctor John Manning sold the lot, known familiarly as the "Gallows Lot," to John Harris Jr. 20 acres, 1784 (151:144). Upon the death of Mr. Harris, his land was divided into seven parts and assigned to his children, Rebecca, wife of Jonathan Haskell, receiving the lot on the corner of the Rowley road and Mile Lane. Adjoining lots on Mile Lane were apportioned to Prue, wife of Ebenezer Harris; Joanna, wife of Stephen Pearson, Jr.; Mary, wife of Robert Stone; Susanna, wife of John Raynes; Sally, wife of John D. Cross, and his son, Edward Harris. (1814, Pro. Rec. 385:463). The corner lot, ten acres, was sold by Ebenezer Harris to William J. Tarr, May 13, 1876 (986:242), who conveyed to his wife, who sold his whole holding in this locality, 23 acres, to John Dickinson, May 3, 1886 (1172:75). In default of taxes, the lot was sold by the Town to John O. Porter, July 23, 1898 (1554:190), who sold to William H. Knowlton, February 26, 1912 (2134:178). The name, Gallows Lot, was applied to the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acre lot on Mile Lane, the sixth from the Rowley road, which John D. Cross sold in 1849, and Mrs. Tarr bought in 1874 (953:210).

### Ipswich Village.

Though the name, "The Village" or "Ipswich Village," as applied to this neighborhood, is of comparatively modern origin, the settlement itself dates from the beginning of the Town. Robert Muzzey, Thomas Emerson, John Gage, and others received the original grants, and at a very early period houses were built, and Jewett's grist mill, on Egypt River, before the century was ended. The annals of this little community are of singular interest.

### The Pengry Farm.

"Muddy river," to which frequent allusion has been made, a sluggish stream that drains the meadows and swamps on both sides the Rowley road, was Muddy river from the very beginning of our annals. The other stream or brook which crosses the road near the pumping station, has borne a multiplicity of names. Its upper waters were called Bull brook at a very early period, but the first settlers had a penchant for "rivers" and they named it the river Abith. There is a Hebrew word, abeth, which means a reed or bulrush, or the papyrus of the Nile. Reeds and bulrushes still abound in the lower reaches of the stream, and it may have pleased the Rev. John Norton, one of the most learned men of his day, whose farm was bounded by it, to recall the old Egyptian stream in the title of this humble water-course. In 1640, the name North

river was its recognized title, but Egypt river has been the favorite name from ancient times to this day, though it becomes Rowley river when the winding stream widens into a tidal estuary.

Adjoining the Shatswell pasture, John Gage had a lot of generous dimension probably, as he built a house upon it, and Nathaniel Stow had a grant. Joseph Jewett, one of the most prominent men of Rowley, bought these lots, June 12, 1656, (Ips. Deeds 1:173) and also part of the Shatswell land. At his death, his brother, Maximilian, was appointed overseer of his two youngest children, Joseph and Faith, and he accepted as the portion of Faith, who was then affianced to John Pengry: "the house that is upon the field that was formerly Goodman Gage's & Goodman Shatswells', together with the barne & the land afore mentioned and also that piece of land that lies betwixt y<sup>e</sup> house and Egypt River, together with 16 acres of land that lies within the common fence that was bought of Goodman Lord & Goodman Kingsbury," with an interest in land in the vicinity of Wilson's Hill. (Ips. Deeds 2:187.)

The house was then occupied by Aaron Pengry, son of Deacon Moses Pengry, the salt maker.<sup>1</sup> John Pengry and Faith Jewett were married on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1678. He had been enrolled as a soldier in the King Philip war in 1675 but his service is not recorded. In March, 1680, he leased Little Neck from the Feoffees of the Grammar School.<sup>2</sup> A painful duty fell to his lot in January, 1692-3,<sup>3</sup> when he was chosen a member of the "Jury for Tryalls," for the trial of the last of the unfortunates, who were charged with witchcraft. Three were found guilty and sentenced to death.

The young bride, Faith Pengry, is the first woman who comes to our notice in the little hamlet, which had sprung up in these solitudes. She had never known the privilege of education which all children now enjoy. Certainly she had never learned to write, for when her husband sold some woodland in 1708, she could only make her mark. We hope she had learned to read, but reading brought no such comfort and diversion to the women of those times, as it affords the people of today.

The wives and mothers had few moments that could be snatched from their endless toil by day or night for even the humblest literary pursuits. Could they read, they had their Bibles indeed and they prized them well, but there were times when they were too weary for the old Book. But newspapers were unknown, and the few books of the family needed no five-foot shelf. Some dull volumes of divinity were almost the only books that found favor in Puritan households. We look in vain in the inventories of the time for the great Puritan poet, John Milton. Shakespeare's

<sup>1</sup> Deposition. Moses Pingree & John—1684. 7:12.

<sup>2</sup> Publications of Ipswich Histor. Society, XVIII:82.

<sup>3</sup> Ipswich in Mass. Bay Colony, p. 299.

plays might not contaminate the air by their presence. A modern novel, with its engaging plot, its fascinating characters, its restful readableness, its witching power to beguile the weary brain and drive away care, had not been written, and had it been, it would have been reckoned a device of the devil to promote a fickle and wanton mind. 'Tis not strange, after all, that when Ann Bradstreet, that other Ipswich wife and mother, burst into song, it was counted more than a nine days' wonder that such poems could be written by a woman in the turmoil of a noisy household, and that she was hailed as the Tenth Muse by grave and reverend men.

Faith Pengry had no fine parts and we know little about her, but a tender interest attaches to her and all the other wives and mothers of this quiet spot in these early days. One son, who bore his father's name, of course, came to them. Lydia, who died at the age of fifteen, Mehitable and another Lydia, who married and went to their new homes, were all the others that the Town Records mention. The boy John grew to manhood on the farm and on January 10, 1723-4 (43:66), the elder John conveyed to John Jr. his whole estate, real and personal, reserving possession during his life, and providing that he should pay £190 to his well-beloved daughter, Lydia, now the wife of Andrew Burley, or her heirs. As no allusion is made to his wife, Faith Pengry had died probably before this instrument was made.

Ensign John entered upon full possession at his father's death on June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1723. No record of his marriage remains and at his death on August 22, 1732, in his forty-ninth year, his estate fell to his sister, Lydia. Her heirs, Andrew Burley, Esq., Andrew Burley, Jr., gentleman, Samuel Williams, Jr., sadler, and Lydia, his wife, Mehitable Burley and Mary Burley, singlewomen, conveyed "Pengry's Farm," 80 acres less or more, with dwelling and outbuildings to Benjamin Dutch, February 20, 1746 (95:115). He sold the farm to Jeremiah Nelson of Rowley, August 24, 1747 (98:176), who bequeathed it to his sons, Jeremiah and Jacob (1773. Pro. Rec. 348: 59). His daughter Hannah had married James Pickard of Boxford and they gained possession.

Financial reverses befell and the farm was seized by the creditors. The administrator of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner of Boston recovered judgment against Mr. Pickard for £241, 12s. and there was set off to his estate, 51½ acres with all the buildings, "beginning at the corner of sd. Pickard's homestead, at the gate, on the road from Ipswich to Newburyport," extending along the road to Nathaniel Smith's, northeast and southeast by Smith to the second gate on the way to Muddy River, and by various courses to the land lately set off by execution to John Killam, northwest by Kilham to the Muddy River road, and by the wall to the first, September 11, 1789. (150:222).



John Killam of Boxford sold the land he had acquired by the execution mentioned in the preceding deed,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  acres, on the Rowley road, to Benjamin Kimball, July 20, 1790 (153:18). John Potter brought suit against the estate of Jeremiah Nelson, and there was set off to him 6 acres  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 32 rods on the corner of the Rowley road and Muddy river road, adjoining that sold to Benjamin Kimball on the southeast, May 3, 1790 (152:31).

The first of these lots, carved out of the old Pengry farm, was sold by the executor of the estate of Dr. Gardiner to Abigail Smith, wife of Isaac Smith, Jr., of Rowley, one tract of  $51\frac{1}{2}$  acres and another of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  acres 22 rods, January 2, 1800 (166:133). Isaac Smith and Abigail, in her right, sold to Isaac Potter, 34 acres with house, barn, etc., bounded by the land of Daniel Nourse, Isaac Potter, "across the marsh road" etc., reserving the Town way through the farm, March 13, 1807 (180:97).

Isaac Potter and wife, Joanna, conveyed their farm on the opposite side of the road to their son, Asa Potter of Bridgton, including a tract "on each side of the road leading on Pingrey's Plain to Kimball's Point, 50 acres, more or less," beginning at Egypt river, Dec. 4, 1828 (253:183). There is no mention of any farm buildings and it is probable that they had disappeared. The various deeds locate them in the pasture adjoining the land of Mr. John W. Nourse, but no trace remains. The lot was inherited by Asa T. Potter, and by his heirs. A nine acre field on the corner of Paradise road was sold by Lavinia D. Pickard to Mrs. Mabel V. Mitchell, Nov. 10, 1891 (1330:202), who conveyed two lots to Annie Dodge of Peabody, Jan. 29, 1901 (1633:224).

Benjamin Kimball sold his thirty-three acre lot, part of the Pengry farm to his sons, Isaac and Benjamin, (1797, 191:173; 1810, 191:172), and an eleven acre field to Abraham Lord, March 1, 1808 (183:268). Benjamin Kimball sold his lot to Isaac, Jr. and his administrator conveyed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Benjamin Smith, April 7, 1824 (1148:160). The heirs of Isaac Kimball sold their interest to John Dickinson, July 28, 1875 (1170:204), whose dwelling was near the present cottage of Benjamin Currier. He was a man of quiet habit, who never married. He gained a competence by patient industry and frugal living. Having money to lend, he walked one day to the house of Hon. Allen W. Dodge, the County Treasurer, in Hamilton, and as the day was warm, he went barefoot as he was accustomed, carrying his shoes in his hand. Mrs. Dodge spied the uncouth figure and cried to her husband, "Here comes another tramp and I have given away all your old shoes." The seeming tramp had three thousand dollars in cash in his pocket, however, which the treasurer was glad to borrow. His house was burned some years ago.

The six acre lot on the south corner of Paradise road was inherited by Susanna, wife of Benjamin Kimball, Jr., and daughter of John Potter (1802, Pro. Rec. 379:535, 6). She sold an acre on the corner of the Post Road and the road to Kimball's Point to John Rutherford, Jan. 2, 1843 (395:144), who acquired the remainder of the lot from her heirs, June 7, 1850 (1641:509), and 4½ acres from Levi Lord, March 23, 1854 (587:275). Mr. Rutherford conveyed an acre with buildings to his son, John W. Rutherford (1874, 925:209). He acquired the adjoining land and conveyed 4½ acres with buildings to his son, Augustus H. Rutherford (1089:160), and to the widow, Mary J. Rutherford (1193:174), who sold to Luther Nourse, April 29, 1890 (1490:194), and he to his daughter, the widow Caroline E. Pickard, Oct. 16, 1896 (1492:358).

### The Bradstreet Farm.

Humphrey Bradstreet received a grant of 80 acres "beyond the North River," with other upland and meadow lots. John Bradstreet of Marblehead, planter, conveyed it to Joseph Jewett, Senior, of Rowley, who had already gained possession of several farms in the vicinity, July 4, 1657 (Ips. Deeds 1:203). The deed relates that part of the farm had been granted to his father, Humphrey, "and a part he had by exchange of Richard Hutley, and another part, being about 10 acres, more or less, he purchased of William Buckley."

In the division of the Jewett estate, this farm was assigned to Joseph, brother of Faith. (1677-8. Ips. Deeds 4:332.) He had taken a valiant part in the King Philip War, serving in Major Appleton's company in the winter campaign of 1675 when only nineteen, and in the following spring he was with Capt. Brocklebank and his Rowley men at Sudbury. Being stationed near Marlboro, he escaped death, when the Captain and many of his men were slain by the Indians. He married Ruth Wood on January 16, 1680, and as the farm was already in his possession, it may fairly be presumed that they made their home here and that their oldest children were born here. The place of birth of Ruth, the eldest, is not recorded, but Joshua, born in August, 1683, and the twins, Hannah and Elizabeth, born in April, 1685, are recorded as of Ipswich birth. Joseph, Sarah, Priscilla, Joanna and Joshua were born in Rowley, and it is evident that he had removed there prior to April, 1687.

He sold the farm to Joseph Quilter, "in behalf of his cousin Abel Langley, who dwells with him, son of Abel Langley of Rowley, deceased," with dwelling and barn, October 7, 1693 (11:152). It is now for the most part included in the farm of Mr. Charles Day, and was reached by the road, now called not inaptly Paradise



road, for it is a very beautiful road, winding through long stretches of woodland, where ferns and brakes grow luxuriantly, and every kind of wild flower finds congenial haunt in open glades or shaded nooks. In the earliest times it was styled "the road to Muddy River Bridge," or "the road to Kimball's Point," and sometimes, "the marsh road." The farmers of Linebrook and beyond found Mile Lane, also called "the marsh road," and "the road over Pingree's Plain," the only direct way to the Hundreds and other marsh lands and thatch banks. The old road, rarely used now, bears the marks of long and frequent use in past years, for it has been worn down by travel and rainfall three feet in many places below the level of the woodland.

On this farm, shut in by the woods and the Rowley river, Abel Langley lived, and then Thomas Boardman, who seems to have married his daughter, Sarah Langley. Thomas and Sarah Boardman conveyed the farm to their son, John, on December 24, 1720 (40:13), who had married Abigail Choate a month before, on November 27<sup>th</sup>. The young bride went to her new home joyfully and hopefully, and it was well the future did not reveal its secrets.

In the fall of 1737 seven children filled the farm house with songs and laughter, and the thoughts of parents and children ran forward to the glad Thanksgiving Day, the great Puritan festival, with its family reunions and its unimagined stores of pies and puddings and every New England dainty. But the dreadful throat-distemper was abroad, against which the physicians of the day were powerless. In May, 1736, four children of Nehemiah and Katherine Jewett, their neighbors and friends, had died. John Boardman's cousin, Martha, wife of John Treadwell, of the Island farm on the road to Jeffrey's Neck had lost her four children in March and in November, the home of Cornet John was invaded.

On one black and awful day, November 3<sup>d</sup>, three children died, Lucy, four, Mary seven, and Sarah, nine years old; and on the following day, baby Francis, fifteen months old, was taken. Cornet John's young brother, Langley, a lad of sixteen, died of the same disease in the following February. The older children, John, fifteen, Abigail, fourteen and Thomas, twelve, were spared. Happily, another Sarah was born a year later, and another Mary in 1742, and these children all grew to manhood and womanhood. The daughters all married. Abigail, the eldest, became the wife of Thomas Prime of Rowley in January, 1746-7. Mary married James Kinsman, a wealthy Candlewood farmer, in 1760 and Daniel Noyes, schoolmaster, postmaster, Register of Probate and one of the most prominent men of the town, came to the old farm house for Sarah, in 1763.

Young John Boardman stayed by the farm, and when his wedding day was close at hand, his father did by him as his own father



had done for him twenty-three years before. He conveyed half the farm to him on November 23, 1743 (91:96), and the other half in February, 1747-8 (90:204). He soon brought his bride, Mary Baker. Twelve prosperous years were allotted them. Five children were born, and John, now Lieutenant John, had attained a goodly estate. But on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1755, two months before his thirty-third birthday, he was "cast on shore on Castle Hill Beach and Perish'd with the Cold and Snow."

The inventory reveals an unusual wardrobe, his blue coat, breeches and red jacket, valued at £3 10s, his green and blue jackets, his dark coat, grey coat and great coat, his ribbed stockings, wigs, and silver watch, and the brass headed saddle and silver spurs, with which he rode to his place in the line of the militia. His slave, Scipio, was valued at £34, his "leading staff" at 4s. and he owned a pew in the South Meeting house.

The young widow mourned her husband for three years, and then John Potter came a wooing, and they were married in the middle of June, 1758. There were four children by this marriage, Sarah, John, Susanna and Abigail. Sarah married William Rutherford, of Rowley, in 1789. He built their home on the portion of the estate that fell to her, and there, presumably, she died at the age of ninety-one in 1849. The old house has gone but the cellar remains. Abigail married Edward Jewett, son of Aaron, of the neighboring farm, in January, 1793, and Susanna married Benjamin Kimball, Jr. Eventually the heirs sold their interest. The Dickinsons and Rutherfords succeeded in the ownership, and finally the old Bradstreet farm was bought by its present owner, Charles C. Day, December 20, 1899 (1598:557). The old farm house with low roof and great chimney was burned in 1895. The present dwelling was built on the same site.

### The Robert Muzzey Farm.

Robert Muzzey, whose name still attaches to the noble hill, on the slopes of which his lands lay, received a grant from the Town of a hundred acres, bounded by the North river, southeast, and John Gage, southwest, and sixteen acres of upland, and ten of meadow, bounded north by the lot Edmund Gardiner bought of John Saunders. His will, drawn on January 5, 1642 (Ipswich Deeds, 1:40), gave, "To Joseph, my eldest son, my farme with all the apurtenances lying on the other side of Egypt River only reserving a piece of land called the Cow leas & a piece of meadow adjoining to it called the Rocke meadows, which may contain 20 acres"; to Benjamin, the Cow leas and Rocke Meadow and a 6 acre lot, bought of John Newman, after his mother's decease, and made provision for his wife, Bridget, and his other children.

In Joseph Muzzey's time, if not before, buildings were erected on the farm. An ancient cellar hole, near a great spring far to the east of the present highway, indicates the probable site of the lonely farm house. The hill slopes gently toward the south, and the primeval forest on the neighboring ridges furnished shelter from the winter winds for the buildings and orchard. The approach to the dwelling is evident, but the original highway, "the old pathway to the Merrimac," can not be located. Joseph Muzzey sold "my whole farm, meadow and upland, 100 acres save only 9 acres of upland and meadow now in the possession of Twiford West," "with the mansion house, barnes, stables, etc." and 6 acres, bequeathed to his brother Benjamin but bought by him, to Joseph Jewett of Rowley, April 24, 1654 (Ipswich Deeds 1:137). Mr. Jewett was the great landed magnate of his time. He already owned land adjoining the farm of the Muzzey's, and soon added, as has been noted, the Bradstreet and Pengry farms, giving him continuous ownership from the Rowley line beyond Egypt River, with large holdings on the west side of the highway.

Joseph Jewett died on February 24, 1660-1. His estate included "the new house and barne and all the land within Ipswitch fence and without Ipswitch fence and meadows." A double portion was devised to his eldest son, Jeremiah, who accepted at the valuation of £500, required by his father's will, "the farm formerly Mussie's with all the land joining to it on this side Egypt River," and meadow land on the other side. Jeremiah was born in Bradford, England, about 1637. He was betrothed to Sarah Dickinson of Rowley at the time of his father's death, and they were married on the first of May, 1661. She was the daughter of Thomas Dickinson, and on February 13, 1661-2, Jeremiah conveyed his farm to him, but it was reconveyed to himself. (Ips. Deeds. 2:51.)

May-day was a dear old English holiday and it may have had some honor still in the land of the Puritans, though they frowned upon Christmas, as savouring of Popery. It was a blithesome wedding day, and an auspicious time for the young bride's coming to the solitary home. The frogs were piping in the meadows, the violets were everywhere in bloom, and the oaks and maples and birches were beautiful with their fresh greenery. Winter was the long, cold, lonesome ordeal, but before a second winter, five days before Christmas, the baby Jeremiah came for care and company, constant and engrossing, to the young mother, and in April, 1665, Joseph was born. Thomas and Eleazer followed and the first daughter, Sarah, was baptized on November 23<sup>d</sup>, 1673. Then came another daughter, Mary, and three more sons, Nehemiah, Ephraim and Caleb, the tenth and last in 1681.

Six children were born and the oldest was twelve, when the

King Philip War, with its unspeakable horrors, burst upon the colony. Jeremiah Jewett was enrolled in Capt. Samuel Appleton's company, which made the march to Connecticut in December and fought the bloody battle known as the Great Swamp Fight. His service is not specified, but it may be presumed that he had part in it. We have noted that his brother, Joseph, then a lad of nineteen was a soldier in that severe winter campaign, and young John Pengry, who married his sister, Faith, was also enrolled. There were many anxious days for the young wife and mother, but the soldier came back safely, and the years of peril passed slowly away.

When his sons had grown to man's estate, Jeremiah divided his farm and gave the northern part, along the slope of Muzzey hill, to his namesake, Jeremiah, and to Ephraim, then twenty-four years old, "the whole farm I am now possessed of that I have not disposed of to my son Jeremiah," reserving the easterly end of the house and half the cellar, May 12, 1704 (22:88). He lived ten years longer, and in his will, proved in June, 1714, devised a pound sterling to each of his children, and with a tender regard, rarely manifest in the wills of the time, bestowed the remainder of his personal estate upon his beloved wife, Sarah, "to be at her dispose either in Life or at her death." (Pro. Rec. 311:136.)

Ephraim Jewett married his friend and playmate, Elizabeth Hammond, from the adjoining farm, int. June 11, 1709, and again a young bride came to the old homestead. Again a brood of little ones grew apace, but when the last baby, Elizabeth, was baptized on December 26, 1725, of the eight children, three had died in infancy and Elizabeth only attained her twelfth year, and when the father signed his will on October 23, 1739, only Sarah, Hannah and Ephraim were living. Ephraim gave his wife the improvement of the whole estate until his son, Ephraim, a lad of sixteen, came of age, when he was to receive two-thirds of the real estate, and the remainder at his mother's death. (Pro. Rec. 324:35.) The dower of the widow was set off, a tract of woodland, pasture, tillage and meadow, beginning at the highway near Egypt river bridge, and the heirs of Ensign John Pengry, the line running down the river for the most part to a stake, "thence to the corner of the fence about 3 feet to the northward of the great Spring near the dwelling house," April 25, 1745 (Pro. Rec. 326:322). This division line, with its mention of the great spring near the dwelling, is the final and conclusive evidence that here was the old home of two generations of Jewetts and presumably of Joseph Muzzey.

Ephraim, son and heir of the elder Ephraim Jewett, married Margaret Wood, in the spring of 1742, when he was only a few months beyond his nineteenth year and his bride lacked two months



of sixteen. The young husband died on September 17, 1747, in his twenty-fifth year. The widow was allotted £110 for her mourning and out of the personal estate she took £267 13s. The Judge of Probate drew the line at £120, showing that she had overstepped her right by £147, 13s. Thus the account stood in November, 1747. The reason for the excessive allowance for the widow's weeds and her seeming avarice in seizing upon her husband's estate may be found in the significant fact that the girl-widow, now only twenty-two years old, had become the wife of John Burnham, before the final account was rendered on July 18, 1748.

John Burnham and Margaret conveyed to Nathaniel Smith, tailor, who had married Hannah, sister of her late husband, all their interest in the farm, December 16, 1748 (92:53). The widow Elizabeth conveyed to her daughter, Hannah Smith, half the farm, "I became and was entitled to at the death of my son Ephraim, after his decease," September 2, 1752 (99:79). Nathaniel Smith, the sadler, son of Nathaniel, the tailor, sold the whole Ephraim Jewett farm to Daniel Nourse of Boxford, April 10, 1790 (152:30). He was the son of Benjamin Nourse and was born in Salem Village, now Danvers, January 9, 1733, when the witchcraft horrors were still vividly remembered. He married Eunice Perley of Boxford, August 9, 1759. He sold his Boxford farm April 20, 1789 and removed to Ipswich in the following year. A new house nearer the road, a little in the rear of the present dwelling had been built by Nathaniel Smith, and to this Mr. Nourse came with his good wife, Eunice, and six marriageable daughters, for the sixteen year old twins, Hannah and Huldah, were reckoned of fit age for matrimony at that period. The young swains of the neighborhood hailed the advent of such an extraordinary family with ill-concealed rapture, for there seems to have been a great dearth of eligible or attractive maidens.

Straightway a new and festive social life was inaugurated. With six ingenious sisters to plan and execute, neighborhood merry-makings of every kind were possible. The Nourse mansion became the Mecca of love-lorn pilgrims. The inevitable began to happen. Uncle Hervey Nourse, of beloved memory, used to say these buxom girls went off like hot cakes. Three were married in 1792, two years after their arrival; Lucy to Josiah Fletcher of Chelmsford in March, Sally to the widower Stephen Pearson of the neighborhood, in October, and Eunice to Jonathan Pearson of Newburyport in November. What deft toil of busy fingers went on through the whole of that eventful year, at wool-wheel and flax-wheel and cumbersome loom, weaving long webs of plain linen and the beautifully figured quilts, table cloths and napkins, making sheets and towels, embroidering, hem-stitching, finally bleaching on the dewy grass

and folding away the snowy whiteness in the great dowry-chests! What cutting and making of fine clothing and what delightful agonies of uncertainty in selecting the wedding dress, and the grand finery for the Sunday service, when each in turn would "walk bride," the observed of all observers, and the envied of not a few!

Aaron Jewett, Jr. of the neighborhood, waited for Hannah to grow five years older and married her in 1795. The son, Daniel, not to be outdone, yet making no haste, married Hannah Jewett, daughter of David, in 1801 when he was thirty-one, and Jeremiah, brother of Aaron, had come for Huldah, the other twin, in February of the same year. Fanny, the youngest, became the wife of David Payson of Rowley, in 1806.

After all this marrying and giving in marriage had been finished, Mr. Nourse set himself the task of building a new house, and completed it in 1809, the comfortable and substantial dwelling under the shade of the great trees, where his great-grandson, John W. Nourse, still abides. He was a man of great vigor. In his young manhood he had served as a soldier in the French and Indian War. Pestered by the vermin which infested the camp, he had slept under the shelter of a boat, so that he became a sufferer from phthisis, which burdened his latter years. Uncle Hervey Nourse, who remembered him well, used to remark that he died when he was "only eighty-seven."

His son Daniel inherited the homestead. He had a goodly family of sons and daughters, but the glory of the latter house was not like that of the former. There were but three daughters, where there were six before. Two of them had compassion on the young men nearby, Harriet marrying John Potter, and Fanny, Daniel Boynton of Rowley, but Julia Ann refused all suitors and died in single bliss in her fiftieth year in 1855. Hervey, the eldest son, was proof against the charms of the fair ones, and despite all their winged shafts, attained the venerable age of ninety-five years in peace and comfort. Daniel Perley Nourse married Sarah Southwick of Danvers; Luther, Elizabeth Todd of Rowley; and Warren, Mary Ann Scott. John Warren, the only child of Warren and Mary Ann, with his wife and one young daughter, the third and fourth generations from Daniel Nourse, the builder, keep alive the fire on the ancestral hearth-stone. Daniel Nourse, Jr. conveyed 14 acres abutting on Egypt River, to his son, Luther, in September, 1838, who built a house on the lot and dwelt there for many years. Late in life, he sold the land to his brother Warren, the house having been removed to Maple Avenue, February 9, 1884 (1667:479). By inheritance from his father, and by conveyance from his Uncle Hervey, May 13, 1880 (1037:133) to whom Daniel Jr. had conveyed it (320:265), John W. Nourse gained title to the ancestral farm.



The House of Captain Moses Jewett.  
Built in 1759.





### The Jeremiah Jewett Farm.

Jeremiah Jewett, brother of Ephraim, received the remainder of their father's farm, as has been noted. His wife was Elizabeth Kimball, daughter of Caleb and Anne Kimball, whom he married January 4, 1687-8; and of their eight children, six grew to mature age. Moses died, however, in his twentieth year, leaving Aaron, the third child to receive the name, a lad of sixteen, the only surviving son and four daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary and Mercy. The daughters all married and Aaron removed to Scarborough, Maine, where he lived many years, and served as town clerk, but returned to Ipswich and spent his last years here.

Jeremiah Jewett died February 15, 1731. He had married Elizabeth Bugg of Rowley, after the death of the mother of his children and in his will, he bequeathed to her "all she brought me and £20 more, to be hers even if she marries again," to Aaron, "my only and well beloved son," the use of the estate during his life, and upon his decease to his son, Moses, then a boy of nine years. (Pro. Rec. 319:267). Aaron Jewett survived his father only a little more than a year. He died at the early age of thirty-three on June 19, 1732, leaving a widow, Abigail Perley, and four young children, James, Moses, Rebecca and Abigail, the eldest, James, ten years old and Abigail, a baby of two years. As the widow married John Todd of Rowley, February 16, 1734, she probably removed with her young family to Rowley, and we may presume, that while the boy, Moses, the heir to the farm, was growing to manhood, the estate was occupied by strangers. He married Abigail Bradstreet of the neighboring farm, May 13, 1741, a month after his nineteenth birthday, and the young couple no doubt established themselves at once in the homestead.

Moses Jewett was a man of courage and enterprise. He built a new dwelling in 1759, according to the family record, which was owned later by Daniel Boynton, and is known by many as the Boynton house, a comfortable and attractive mansion still. He was Captain of a Troop of Horse in Col. John Baker's Regiment, which marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775 and also marched to Gloucester on November 29<sup>th</sup> of the same year. Nehemiah Jewett, Nehemiah, Jr. and Aaron, son of Captain Moses, were all members of this Troop.

Five sons and five daughters were born to Captain Moses and Abigail, Aaron, Jeremiah, Moses, Nathaniel and James; Jane, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Sarah. When the farm came to Moses, it is probable that the northern bound was the original limit of the Muzzey grant, and it seems to have extended about four rods north of the brook by the Boynton house. He enlarged it material-

ly. The adjoining farm was owned by the heirs of John Pickard, who sold several lots. Samuel Smith sold Captain Jewett, 8 acres on "Pickard's Hill," measuring  $37\frac{1}{2}$  poles on the highway, Sept. 23, 1763 (120:188).

Wallis Rust sold him a lot measuring 18 1-10 poles on the highway, December 12, 1766 (120:168); Moses Smith, Jr. conveyed to him lot No. 3 in the division, 34 8-10 poles on the highway, May 23, 1770 (129:48); and Samuel Rust conveyed 10 acres, adjoining his land on the highway, May 8, 1771 (129:218). Captain Moses Jewett died July 31, 1796, bequeathing to his five daughters, with other portions, "equally my silver tankard," and to his son, Aaron, all his estate, real and personal, not otherwise bestowed. (Pro. Rec. 364: 428.)

Aaron found his bride in the family of Jonathan Pearson of the farm on the opposite side of the road and he and Hannah were married on April 20, 1769. He built a new dwelling on the north end of the farm, about 1780, it has been said. Captain Moses deeded to him about an acre, "with house and barn said Aaron has built", measuring 13 rods on the Post Road, April 6, 1792 (157:101). This is known now as the Cate house, and has taken on a new lease of life as the comely "Rose Tree Inn." Upon the death of his father, Aaron removed to the homestead. His wife, Hannah, mother of eight sons and daughters, died September 7, 1793, and about the time he removed to his father's dwelling, he married Elizabeth Bradstreet, daughter of Nathaniel Bradstreet of the neighboring farm, and two more daughters, Lavinia and Eliza, were added to the family group. After the long series of birthdays, in due time, came another series of wedding days in the family home, or the homes of brides nearby.

Edward Jewett, the first born, married Abigail Potter, daughter of John Potter, of the Humphrey Bradstreet farm on Paradise road, on January 31, 1793, and on June 25th of the same year, Abigail, lacking six months of twenty, became the bride of John Pemberton Palmer of Rowley. Aaron wedded Hannah Nourse, daughter of their neighbor, Daniel, May 31, 1795 and Jeremiah married Huldah, Hannah's twin sister, on February 8, 1801. Moses married Abigail Pearson, daughter of Nathan, of the neighborhood, April 17, 1798, and Abigail Todd of Rowley in 1806. Hannah became the wife of Moses Hale of Rowley, May 19, 1803, and in October, 1807, Jonathan made the only departure from nearby marriages, taking Alice Davis of Lynnfield. The babies, who were born after the elder children's marriages began, had been married, Lavinia, to Moses Palmer Lowell of Rowley, June 1, 1780, and Eliza, to Mark F. Cate of Rowley, in the spring of 1821.

Aaron Jewett died without making a will, and in June, 1826,



the goodly farm of 145 acres, part of which had passed continuously for generations from father to son, was cut up into lots and assigned to the numerous heirs. The northwest end of the Cate house was assigned to the widow as her home, with lands adjoining, and the other half was apportioned to Hannah Hale. The heirs of Jonathan received some fields adjoining; the heirs of Jeremiah, the northwest half of the homestead; and Edward, the southeast half, the old ladies, Abigail and Betty, daughters of Captain Moses, retaining the privilege of residence for life.

Lavinia Lowell received a five acre field of tillage land adjoining Daniel Nourse, Eliza Cate, a similar lot adjoining Lavinia's and the northwest end of the Cate house upon the death of her mother. The heirs of Abigail Palmer, Aaron Jewett and Moses Jr. received their shares in orchard or tillage land. (Pro. Rec. 405:446.) Mark F. Cate and Eliza made their home in the house still called by the family name, and all their children except the two oldest were born there. Mr. Cate bought the interest of the widow Hannah Hale, April 3, 1832 (267:35). He sold a half acre house lot to his son, Aaron J. Cate, cordwainer, April 26, 1845 (363:189), which he sold to John Donovan, November 1, 1873 (892:204) and Mr. Donovan built his dwelling. It was destroyed by fire a few months ago.

Mr. Cate died June 15, 1862. His sons, George D. B. Cate and Aaron J. Cate, conveyed their interest in the homestead and land about it to their sisters, Lavinia J. and Mary M., August 13, 1873 (887:259), and they lived all their days in the house in which they were born. With these two sisters, the two brothers sold a 30 acre pasture on Muzzey Hill to Oliver A. Bailey on the same date (887:107), which Mr. Bailey conveyed to Harry E. Bailey, September 29, 1899 (1596:336). Caroline Cate Colazo of Rowley and others sold their interest to Mary M. Cate, July 31, 1911 (2106:200), who conveyed to her brother George, and his heirs sold to Sarah S. G. Houghton, who had repaired the venerable landmark with excellent taste, for its very modern use as a tea-room and named it "The Rose Tree Inn."

Moses Jewett, Jr. also called Captain, bought his brother Aaron's share in the farm. He died January 13, 1830 and his estate was divided between his widow and children, Benjamin T., Olive and Elizabeth T. Prescott, wife of Corrin Prescott, and upon the death of Benjamin, the sisters inherited his portion as well, and also the dower of their mother at her decease. Olive Jewett married Captain George W. Howe of Rowley, November 26, 1835, and Captain Howe built upon the lot, Mrs. Prescott quit claiming her interest in the land (344:222). Benjamin H. Smith and George K. Prescott sold other land owned by Mrs. Prescott to Captain Howe,

May 18, 1858 (571:83), which he conveyed to his sister, Apphia, on the same date. At her death, the house and land was sold and passed through several hands to Deacon Amos Everett Jewett, whose daughter now occupies.

The heirs of Jonathan Jewett, John Jewett of Wentworth, N. H., clothier, and Jeremiah D. Jewett of Newbury, cordwainer, sold part of their interest to Mark F. Cate, beginning at a point on the Rowley road, "within about 2 feet of Cate's currier shop," April 9, 1830 (257:1a), and part to Amos Jewett, son of Edward, June 1, 1832 (260:256, 267:164), who had already purchased the northwest half of the homestead from Benjamin K. Brown of New Chester, N. H. and his wife, Fanny, daughter of Jeremiah Jewett, September 22, 1831 (262:97).

Edward Jewett, son of Aaron, as has been noted, received the southeast half of the homestead, and bought the interest of the heirs of his sister, Abigail Palmer, who were all residents of the new state of Ohio, December 30, 1826 (316:221). He sold a small piece to the school district on which the schoolhouse then stood (1837, 301:110) and a small piece adjoining.

Amos Jewett, youngest son of Edward, acquired his father's real estate and had already bought the other half of the homestead, which he sold to Daniel Boynton, cordwainer of Rowley, reserving a third of it to Abigail, sister of his grandfather, during her life, December 26, 1835 (285:200) and the other half to him, March 14, 1844 (342:201). Mr Boynton had married Fanny Nourse, daughter of Daniel, of the farm near by, on May 12, 1831. Two children Daniel P. and Charles had been born in Rowley, but Warren was born in the old Jewett homestead, and his sisters, Harriet, Francis and Hannah Nourse, who married Daniel S. Appleton of the neighborhood, March 18, 1863. Warren Boynton bought the interest of the other heirs, the "cider-mill lot" and 4 acres on the highway from Susan O. Potter, daughter of Mrs. Prescott (1402:71, 1438:179) and sold the whole to Mrs. Fanny Smith, daughter of Daniel S. Appleton and Hannah N. Boynton.

Amos Jewett married Phoebe K. Howe of Rowley, sister of Captain Howe, in the autumn of 1829 and their only child was Amos Grenville Jewett, born September 21, 1837. Mr. Jewett built a dwelling on the lot purchased from the Jonathan Jewett heirs. Upon his death, on August 23<sup>d</sup>, 1850, the dwelling was assigned the widow for her life use. The land fell to the minor son, and his guardian sold to No. 5 School District, a lot 33 feet wide, January 4, 1854 (503:162). The schoolhouse was moved to this lot from its original location, and the former site was conveyed to Amos G., Jewett, on the same date (503:163). The old schoolhouse repaired and improved, was used until 1877, when a new building was

erected. The old building was sold to David Pickard who enlarged it for his dwelling. The new school building was removed a few years ago to a new site in the yard of the Paine school.

Deacon Amos Everett Jewett, son of Amos Grenville, acquired his father's estate by inheritance and purchase from his brother, and makes his home on the ancestral farm. Benjamin D. Appleton bought the ten acre field adjoining the Nourse farm of the Cate heirs August 13, 1873 (887:106), which was conveyed by his widow to their son, Daniel S. Appleton.

## No. 19.

Reverting to the division of the Common land in 1726 on the west side of Rowley road, the last lot assigned was No. 19, which is described as an old lot, "bounded northwest on Egypt River to the Country Road, then northeast by the said road to the path up the plains (i. e. Mile Lane), then by said path about 80 rod to a stake No. 19, up the plains thence to a second stake No. 19, at the southerly corner of Benj<sup>a</sup> Dutch's Land Reserving Liberty for Benj<sup>a</sup> Dutch and Heirs and Assigns to pass and Repass through sd. Lott to the Country Road from his house also Liberty for passing and Repassing from the Country Road to the mill called Jewets Mill."

This lot was drawn by Mr. Dutch and he already owned a house and land beyond Egypt river, the approach to which was over the lot now acquired. Beyond the Egypt river, the whole of the land to Rowley line had been granted to individuals, at the beginning, and a study of this original division is necessary before the later history of No. 19 can be considered intelligently.

Theophilus Wilson received a grant of 32 acres, which was known as Wilson's hill for many years. It is easily identified, a low hill covered with a young growth, somewhat back from the Rowley road, which is now owned in part by Mr. Fred A. Smith.

An "Island" of ledgy upland and swamp, bounded in part by the Egypt river, was granted to the father of Samuel Varnham or Farnham, according to the deposition of Samuel, on September 25, 1683 (Ipswich Deeds 5:14), and sold by him to Robert Payne.

John Jackson's grant, which was acquired by Thomas Scott, John Gage's, John Woodam's, and Thomas Emerson's grants occupied all the land from Egypt river to the slope of Prospect hill. When the new highway was laid out in 1640, it crossed the land of John Gage and Thomas Scott, and Gage was allowed damage, but Scott received no equivalent and it remained for Nehemiah Jewett long afterward to make his claim. The Thomas Scott lot was purchased by Joseph Jewett, whose extensive holdings on the other



side of the highway have been considered at length. Of Twiford West and his wife, Mary, he bought half "the 50 acres which was lately Thomas Scott's and sold to said West by Richard Kimball, Sen.", son-in-law of Scott, March 1, 1654-5 (Ipswich Deeds 4:112), and the other half from Thomas Kimball, wheelwright, "the 26 acres of upland which I purchased of Thomas Scott," March 4, 1655-6 (Ipswich Deeds 2:21).

John Gage sold his 20 acres, bounded "by a river southeast," to Daniel Ross, and on the same date, John Woodam sold to Ross his 20 acres adjoining. Daniel Ross sold the 40 acre lot to Joseph Jewett (1653. Ipswich Deeds 1:383, 385).

Wilson's hill was purchased by Joseph Jewett from Theophilus Wilson, February 28, 1655, and in the same year, he bought the Island of Robert Payne. (Ipswich Deeds 5:135.) The half of the Thomas Scott lot, which he acquired from Twiford West, he sold to Richard Holmes of Rowley, 22, 12, 1658 (Ipswich Deeds 2:138).

Joseph Jewett died on February 24, 1660 and in the division of his estate, his son, Nehemiah, received the Island and adjoining lands. He lived in Lynn some years and married there Exercise Pierce on October 19, 1668. On March 10<sup>th</sup> of 1668-9, he bought of Richard Holmes by exchange of land in Rowley, the 25 acre lot Holmes had bought of his father, Joseph Jewett, now having upon it a dwelling, barn and orchard. (Ipswich Deeds 3:110.) He removed to Ipswich and their first child Mary was born here August 9, 1673. Nehemiah, Joanna, Nathan, Mercy, another Nehemiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, Mehitable, a second Mehitable, Benjamin and Purchase followed. There were twelve in all, but Nehemiah, Nathan, Mercy, Mehitable and Purchase lived only a few months. The other sons and daughters found pleasant playmates with their cousins, on their Uncle Jeremiah's farm close by, and in due time married into other Ipswich families commonly, Mary choosing Benjamin Skillion, Joanna, Thomas Varnum, Mehitable, Daniel Dow of the family which gives the name to Dow's brook, the source of the Ipswich water supply. The sons, however, found their brides elsewhere. Nehemiah wedded Katherine Garland of Salem, Joseph, Jane Hazen of Rowley and Benjamin, Reform Trescott of Milton.

Nehemiah Jewett soon began to be the most prominent man in the neighborhood. The farmers were all dependent on the Farley grist mill or others farther away to grind their wheat and rye and corn, and here in their midst was Egypt river rippling down its rocky bed, serving no greater use than providing sport for the bare-foot boys, who fished for trout in its cool eddies. His land abutted on the stream and he conceived the scheme of building a dam and setting the river at work.

In the spring of 1673, Mr. Jewett appealed to the Town for the privilege of flowing the land and establishing a mill, and a committee of the town inspected the locality, but nothing came of it. Then Richard Shatswell proposed to build a fulling mill for finishing and dyeing their homespun fabrics, and the Town granted him permission in 1676 to build a dam. He went so far as to construct the dam but the mill apparently was never built. Then Mr. Jewett revived his scheme for a grist mill and in 1687 he secured permission to flow four or five acres of the town land. Many years elapsed however before the mill was built, and his son Nehemiah, who was born in 1683, grew to man's estate and associated himself with his father in the undertaking. His deed of his interest to his brother, Benjamin, in 1714 narrates the unforeseen and disastrous difficulties that were encountered.

The mill had been wrongly located. At much larger expense than was anticipated, a trench had been dug by burning the rocks and breaking them up and the mill had been built, but when all was done it was found that the builder has miscalculated his levels, and the water could not be brought to the water wheel. Nothing remained but to remove the mill to another location, and as his brother Benjamin was "encouraged by Discourse w<sup>th</sup> other workmen y<sup>t</sup> upon y<sup>e</sup> Removall of sd Mill & house & Damming elsewhere y<sup>e</sup> said Mill may be profitable," Nehemiah, Jr. very gladly conveyed his interest to him, April 14, 1714. (30:54). The mill was removed, as references to the place where the mill was first set up occur in various deeds, and in its new location it was a valuable accessory to the neighborhood.

But Mr. Jewett had larger interests than his grist mill. He was bitterly opposed to the Andros government and was present at the meeting at Lieut. John Appleton's in August, 1687, when Rev. John Wise counselled resistance, and stood with him that night and at the Town Meeting next day, for which he suffered arrest. In 1689 he was chosen Representative to the General Court, and served almost continuously until 1709, and was Speaker of the House in 1693, 1694 and 1701. He was a Justice of the Sessions Court in 1711 and 1712.

Naturally he thought well of himself and in the humbler sphere of Town affairs he assumed lofty airs and was often involved in contention with the Town's folk. He suffered some loss from his connection with the Andros resistance and presented a claim for reimbursement which failed of favorable reception by the Town. His resentment of this unfair treatment as he regarded it was manifest in the amusing correspondence that passed between them in 1694, while he was acting as Moderator of the Town Meeting.

Ipswich, March y° 20, 1693-4.

Mr. Jewett Sir:

You are not ignorant we presume that you was chosen moderator for the year ensuing & by your order y° Town meeting adjourned from y° 13<sup>th</sup> inst. to this day at nine of y° clock in y° forenoon according to w<sup>ch</sup> notice y° Inhabitants are come & wait for your coming. Pray fail them not but afford your company that y° affaires of y° Town may be attended regularly. If you are not disposed soe to do they desire you would please to send your mind in writing

p<sup>r</sup> order of Selectmen

Thomas Wade Clerk.

This letter was sent to Mr. Jewett by a swift messenger, who brought back his reply:

To y° Selectmen

The within lines intimate my being chosen Moderator. I know not my duty in y° place & I have noe occasion of my come to be at y° meeting. I have served y° Town longer than they have been willing to grattifie me or to grant me anything for what I have suffered on their acct. As it hath been usuall to choose one in y° place of any Moderator absent soe I hope you will doe now. If I warned y° meeting I had no such power only declared the mind of y° Town when they had declared they would meet againe. Not els but as y° Town uses me soe they shall find him who deserves not their abuses.

Nehemiah Jewett.

"About 12 or 1, Quar. Mas. Robert Kinsman, messenger, delivered this as Mr. Jewett's answer.

March 20, at 2 or 3 oclock.

The above being read by y° Inhabitants after their long waiting, then the Inhabitants made choice of Lieut. Andrews to be Moderator."

Mr. Jewett had a further contention with the Town regarding the commonage, which belonged to Nathaniel Stow's house, purchased by his father and "y° twelve pounds which he was out in attending service in Sir Edmund's time." He agreed to settle all his demands for another portion of land on Egypt river, which was duly laid out and recorded on March 12, 1696-7; and a few days later, forty rods more were granted to facilitate the straightening of his line and securing a watering place for the cow commons. (March 18, 1696-7.) This grant was bounded by the land of John Jewett and included land on both sides of Egypt river, running to "a great rock corner up the hillside as sd rock or ledge runs about a rod." A further grant of two or three rods was made to Mr. Jewett, March 10, 1702, adjoining his fence, "for y° more commo-



dious standing of his house which he is about to erect att the end of his land next Ipswich"; and of an acre in 1705-6, bounded "southeast by the common land, Extending in breadth from y<sup>e</sup> corner of sd Jewett's fence near Egypt river before his new house door, 10 rods toward Rowley road, northeast by the Common, the other side by Jewett's land as fenced his new house stands on."

His request for this additional acre was the occasion of the following communication to the town.

March 12, 1706

To Town of Ipswich.

Hon'd Gentlemen—

The humble petition of y<sup>e</sup> subscriber is y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>r</sup> as old Father Scott of sd Town had lot of 50 acres granted which my Father Jewett bought half of y<sup>t</sup> I am now settled on and after y<sup>e</sup> highway was removed out of Muzzy's farm it cut sd twenty five acres y<sup>t</sup> I have in two pieces & y<sup>e</sup> way is taken off my part & I never had any satisfaction for y<sup>e</sup> land of this Town, who pay<sup>d</sup> mee for w<sup>t</sup> share I left y<sup>t</sup> they desired & owned ye Land to be mine and having need of a small accommodation to my new house y<sup>e</sup> Committee hath laid me out one acre which I am obliged to pay for, unless the Town will allow it . . ."

This request was refused.

Some years before his death Nehemiah Jewett divided his estate between his sons, and his daughter, Mehitable Dow. The conveyances to Joseph and Nehemiah are not recorded, but to his son Benjamin he deeded on November 28, 1712, "a certaine dwelling house that my son Nathaniel lived in in Ipswich with the barn my said son Nathaniel built," and about 30 acres of land, the bounds running to "Scunk Stump" and the middle of "Butterfly Rock." (27:14.)

Benjamin Jewett married Reform Trescott in Milton, January 12, 1714-15. They made their home in the house conveyed to him by his father, and here their son, Benjamin, was born. At a house-raising, which was always a great event for a whole neighborhood, Mr. Jewett was killed by a falling log, on January 22, 1715-16, in his twenty-fifth year. The young widow married Nathaniel Knowlton in June, 1717. The baby Benjamin grew to manhood and removed to Pomfret where he followed the trade of a blacksmith. Nehemiah Jewett, Jr., brother of Benjamin, as executor of his estate, conveyed  $6\frac{3}{4}$  acres back to their father, Nehemiah, November 14, 1718. (44:62.) The elder Nehemiah in his deed of gift to the same daughter, Mehitable Dow, states that the lot was "bounded by my son Daniel's land from the ditch and place in it I dug and burnt the rock to let the water throw to where my mill first was set before I removed it to where it now stands," and that

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Benjamin had failed to observe the conditions imposed by the deed of gift, April 3, 1716 (28:119).

Benjamin's homestead, with 3 acres and half the grist mill he had bought of his brother, Nehemiah, was sold by the executor to Abijah Howe, clothier, Dec. 23, 1717 (32:281), who conveyed to Thomas Cross, turner, April 5, 1723 (42:48). He sold to Benjamin Dutch, six acres, "beginning at a stake about at a place called Setchwell's dam," by various courses, the final one being, "north as y<sup>e</sup> fence now stands to the middle of mill flume thence up stream by y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> brook or river to the first bounds," with house, barn and half the grist mill," February 4, 1725-6 (84:132).

Exercise Jewett, widow of Nehemiah conveyed to Benjamin, half an acre, "bounded north where y<sup>e</sup> mill formerly stood" reserving liberty of passing over the land to the mill, November 26, 1726 (48:241). Evidently Shatswell's dam was higher up the stream, and it was probably this old dam that was utilized and rebuilt by the Town to hold back the stream and provide an auxiliary supply for the basin.

Benjamin Dutch was already in possession of the house, built originally by Nehemiah Jewett, and six acres of land with half the grist mill, when he drew No. 19, adjoining this lot.<sup>1</sup> He bought half of No. 28, adjoining No. 19, of Nathaniel Jewett, February 28, 1726 (48:242), and on December 11, 1727 (51:52) sold his whole holding, 27 acres, dwelling, barn and half Jewett's mill to Thomas Smith, Jr. But Mr. Smith conveyed the same back to him, March 12, 1741 (84:132), and on March 10, 1742 (84:133), he conveyed to his son, Samuel Dutch, 50 acres, including land he had bought of Ephraim Dow with grist mill.

Benjamin Dutch sold the remainder of his land, 8 acres adjoining Samuel Dutch's, abutting on the northeast side "35 rods 8 links on land formerly Jeremiah Dow's to the top of a rock called Onion rock," to Purchase Jewett, January 10, 1745 (90:151). Samuel Dutch, bricklayer, sold 20½ acres to Moses Davis, May 7, 1747 (89:255) and on September 25, 1752, he conveyed to Purchase Jewett, "one half part of my grist mill and saw mill on Egypt River . . . half the stream that carries sd mills and of the several Damms Relative to said Mills, with half the ground and bottom on which sd Mills and Dams stand, with half the ground under the stage leading to said saw mill with the privilege of passing and repassing for all persons carrying work to said mills and the meal and other stuff over my land with privilege of convenient land room before the saw mill for laying timber" (117:125).

This is the first mention of a saw mill and Samuel Dutch undoubtedly added that industry to the Egypt river mill. He had

<sup>1</sup> Page 49.

formerly owned a half interest in the Saltonstall mills on Ipswich river, including two grist mills, a fulling mill and saw mill, for a few months in 1729, and Benjamin Dutch acquired a half ownership in 1746. The grist mill on Egypt river was disused and fell into decay long ago, but the saw mill, in its romantic location, in a rocky glen, close by a huge ledge, was still standing within the memory of some who are now living. The way leading from the highway to the mill is easily traced.

The Samuel Dutch estate, including a dwelling, half a grist mill and half a saw mill and 19 acres (Pro. Rec. 332:283), was sold by order of the Probate Court, issued on July 7, 1767 (Pro. Rec. 344:113). It passed to Jeremiah Nelson, who sold the Dutch property to Nehemiah Jewett, "reserving the mills and stream and Dams, and the land which the mills and Dams stand on & Liberty to dig gravel at any time to mend either the dams & the privilege of the wash ways & a convenient road to each of the mills," April 1, 1772 (130:109). The later history of the lot is included in that of the adjoining lands.

It will be remembered that Joseph Jewett, Senior, bought 26 acres, half of the original Thomas Scott lot, of Thomas Kimball, March 4, 1655 (Ipswich Deeds 2:21). He built a house on this lot and his executors sold to Luke Wakeling 10 acres and buildings, bounded by Egypt river, the brook known as Dow's brook and the highway, August 16, 1662 (Ipswich Deeds 3:48). Wakeling already owned land abutting on this lot. John Jewett had gained possession in 1668 and he sold to Nehemiah Jewett by exchange, an acre on the west side of his planting ground, bounded by a brook and Egypt river, June 24, 1673 (Ipswich Deeds 4:372). Joseph Plummer of Newbury, who had married John Jewett's daughter, sold the house and 10 acres to Jacob Davis, a potter, October 19, 1710 (22:194).

Mr. Davis had sold his house lot on Market street, now occupied by the Tyler block and Central street, to Captain Beamsley Perkins in April, 1710,<sup>1</sup> and he probably removed his residence to this new location. His son, Moses, who had served in the expedition against Quebec in 1690,<sup>2</sup> succeeded to the ownership. He married Hannah Bailey of Rowley, int. 19: 11: 1711, and their children included Jacob, who died February 19, 1728, aged 16, and another Jacob, James, baptized 19: 7: 1717; Hannah, born December 15, 1720; Moses, who died March 2, 1728 at the age of four years, and Mary, who died on February 20th of the same year. A second Moses was born February 11, 1725-6, and Zebulon. Captain Moses Davis died February 11, 1753. The estate of Captain Moses Davis, gla-

<sup>1</sup> Ipswich in Mass. Bay. P. 343.

<sup>2</sup> Ipswich in Mass. Bay. P. 313.



zier, including a house, barn, about 16 acres in the homestead and 25 acres more was bought by Purchase Jewett, son of Nehemiah, Jr., from Jacob Davis of Gloucester, December 17, 1762 (117:124) and from Zebulon Davis, November 29, 1766 (124:216).

Nehemiah Jewett, the legislator and judge, pride and ornament of the little community, died on January 1, 1719-20, his wife, Exercise surviving until 1731. The widow conveyed to Nehemiah, Jr. title to some mineral land, which was imagined to be of value, "full power and liberty . . . to Digg & Improve . . . all that mine & minerils & to digg the ground for said mine or minerilles & a cartway to take away sd. mine or minerills," April 20, 1724 (43:326). She gave him several other small lots and at last, on March 23, 1730, the widow Exercise, "now laboring under y<sup>e</sup> infirmities of old age & being much impaired by reason of sickness & rendered incapable of doing much for my own maintenance & my sole dependence being upon my son Nehemiah Jewett . . . carpenter, who has been a dutiful child to me" deeded to him all that remained in her control, March 23, 1730 (59:100).

Nehemiah Jewett, Jr., the carpenter, married Katherine Garland, a native of the Isle of Wight, in Salem, the intention being recorded, October 8, 1709. There is a family tradition that the elder Nehemiah saw the young maid in Salem and was so enamored of her charms that he straightway wished her for a wife for his son. The young man was dispatched to Salem forthwith and lost his heart but won his bride. The incoming of this English woman into the little circle of Ipswich and Rowley folk no doubt caused a distinct sensation and furnished fruitful theme for discussion as one good wife met another, or for family chat by the fireside.

Twenty-seven years ran their course and there is no record that death ever entered their household. The eldest of the nine children grew to manhood and womanhood. Katherine, the second daughter, was the first to marry, and she had wedded Stephen Cross in October, 1732, but at the new year of 1736, Purchase, John and James were still at home and five daughters, Mehitable, Patience, Joanna, Mary and Jane. The springtime had brought its blossoms and bird-songs, when sorrow settled heavily upon the household. No doubt the deadly throat distemper was the cause, though no record remains. Patience, eighteen years old, died on May first, and Mary the day after; Mehitable, twenty-five, her mother's companion, the staff and stay of the family, followed on May 10th, Jane on the 11th, and on the second of June, twelve year old Joanna. Purchase took Ruth Todd to wife in October, and we may presume he went to a new home. Only John and James remained to the lonely and sorrowing parents at Thanksgiving.

Katherine Garland has ever been a cherished name in the family of Jewett. Fancy has pictured her as comely and sweet. But she was proud as well as fair and the grandmothers of later days told the tale they had heard in their childhood, that Dame Katherine coveted the best for her children and sent to her old home in the Isle of Wight for the same chalk she had in her childhood, that her children might have every advantage in their writing and ciphering. She died in November, 1747, surviving by only a few months the death of her husband on August 24th.

Upon the death of Nehemiah, Jr. and Katherine all his real estate passed by his bequest to his son, Purchase (Pro. Rec. 327:425), and on October 28, 1765 Benjamin Jewett of Pomfret, blacksmith, sold to Purchase, "as he is executor to my uncle, Nehemiah Jewett, who was administrator of the estate of my father, Benjamin," all his title in the estate (124:216).

Purchase Jewett was a prosperous innholder. By inheritance and purchase he acquired the whole of the Jewett land abutting on the Egypt river, the mine and minerals, of which no further explanation can be found, the pasture lands, and the homesteads of Jacob Davis, Daniel Dow and his grandfather, Nehemiah. He married Ruth Todd of Rowley, October 28, 1736, and they had the rare good fortune of seeing every one of their seven children grow up in health and strength, Nehemiah, Purchase, Mehitable, John Cole, Katherine, Ephraim and Ruth. John Cole, baptized Jan. 29, 1743, enjoyed the distinction of being the first child in the neighborhood to have a middle name.

Upon the death of Purchase, June 20, 1786, the great estate which he had built up slowly but surely was divided into the widow's dower and seven other equal portions. To the widow, Ruth, there was assigned for her life the homestead and  $45\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land, beginning at the wall between the two barns, along the highway to Egypt river. Purchase received an 11 acre lot on the Rowley road adjoining his mother's, and 12 acres in the huckleberry pasture in "Marsh lain." John Cole's 12 acres lay next to Purchase's field, then the lot of Moses Smith and Ruth, his wife, daughter of Purchase, then Ephraim's, then Katherine's and Nos. 6 and 7, a double portion with buildings, assigned to Nehemiah, the eldest.

The widow lived until October 4, 1799, and her dower was then divided into eight equal parts, measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres each, with an uniform frontage of 8 rods 14 links on the Rowley road. Ephraim Jewett, then resident at Pleasant Mountain Gore, York County, sold his lot to Nehemiah, who had received two lots, in accordance with the provisions of his father's will. His three lots, comprising 16 acres, were bounded by his other land, which he had purchased of Jeremiah Nelson<sup>1</sup> on the south side of Egypt River in 1772. The

<sup>1</sup> Page 55.

fourth lot, adjoining his on the north, was assigned to Moses Smith, who had married Ruth Jewett, April 11, 1770; the fifth to John Cole Jewett, the sixth, to John Tuttle, who had married Mehitable Jewett, April 22, 1761; the seventh to Katherine, and the eighth to Purchase, who had been allotted an eleven acre field adjoining in the distribution of his father's estate.

Returning now to the corner of Mile lane, Nehemiah Jewett conveyed to his son, Nehemiah, Jr. a single acre on the corner, February 3, 1800 (189:279) and after his death, his administrator sold to Nehemiah, Jr. about nine acres more on the County road, May 7, 1816 (209:153). Nehemiah Jewett Jr. had married Sally Jewett, October 22, 1795. He built a dwelling on the lot and occupied it with his family until his death. His heirs, Nehemiah and Moses, 3d., laborers, sold their half of the house and 10 acres to William B. Spiller, December 12: 1838 (321:151) and the guardian of minor sons, Thomas L. and Asa H., conveyed the other half on the same date (321:152). Mrs. Mabel V. Mitchell, wife of William A. Mitchell, inherited a portion of this property from her grandfather Spiller, and bought the interest of his daughter, Lavinia D., wife of Luther C. Pickard, Nov. 10, 1891 (1330:202).

William A. Mitchell and his wife, Mabel V., conveyed a lot on the County road, bounded by land of Mrs. Lavinia D. Pickard and their own, to Mrs. Annie C. Tenney, wife of John Tenney, August 29, 1899 (1586:206). An attractive hip-roofed dwelling was built at once, which was completely destroyed by fire a few years ago.

The administrator of the Nehemiah Jewett estate sold 9 acres bounded in part by Moses Smith's land to Jacob Pickard, Jr., May 7, 1816 (222:144) and the heirs sold him a 3 acre lot on May 8 (222:143). Isaac Pickard, son of Jacob, Jr. inherited, and Luther Calvin, son of Isaac, inherited in turn. His widow, Lavinia D., sold to the Town of Ipswich, the land where the pumping station now stands and 7 acres in the rear, May 18, 1894 (1411:166). The land on the other side of Egypt river is still owned by her heirs.

John Cole Jewett, it has been said, received the fifth lot in the widow's dower. He sold part to Moses Smith, whose lot abutted on the south side, and to John Tuttle, whose land joined his on the north, January 12, 1807 (180:152). The seventh lot fell to Katherine, who bequeathed to Mehitable Tuttle "one half my brick-house lot," so called, and her silver tankard, and to Ruth Smith, the other half, with her gold necklaces, satin cloak and silver watch (February 21, 1814; Pro. Rec. 385:167-8). The widow of Purchase had received a house in her dower, and Katherine received the "brick-house lot" as her share of the dower. This was undoubtedly the same which Purchase had bought from the heirs of Captain Moses Davis, the glazier, in 1762. His father, Jacob Davis, the



potter, had bought from the heirs of John Jewett in 1710. It seems very probable that Jacob Davis, the potter, accustomed to the manufacture of pots and various household utensils, and perhaps of bricks, built this brick dwelling. It had disappeared apparently in 1814, and there is a neighborhood tradition that one day when the stage coach rumbled by, the whole gable end of the house fell in utter ruin.

Patience, daughter of Moses and Ruth Smith, married Nathaniel Appleton, then of Bath, Maine. She inherited the homestead and the adjoining Tuttle land was acquired by purchase or inheritance. Returning to Ipswich, Nathaniel Appleton built his new dwelling on this location, which was inherited by Benjamin D. Appleton, his only son. Daniel S., only son of Benjamin D. and Harriet Appleton, built a house on part of the homestead land in 1879. His mother deeded this to him, and he sold to Charles B. Guilford, November 12, 1880 (1049:168, 169). Mrs. Appleton also sold 8 acres to the Town for the Water Works, May 18, 1894 (1411:169). Daniel S. Appleton inherited and occupies the dwelling and land.

Purchase Jewett, owner of the eighth dower lot and the adjoining lot, assigned in the original division of the farm, marched on the Lexington alarm in Captain Daniel Rogers's Company but was credited with no further service. He married, a second wife, Joanna Todd of Rowley in 1788, and as the estate of his father was apportioned in 1789, he probably built his new dwelling here about that date. His daughter, Joanna, married Deacon Isaac Potter, March 8, 1787, and she inherited her father's whole estate in 1814 (Pro. Rec. 386:278).

Isaac and Joanna Potter conveyed to their son, Asa, then of Bridgton, Maine, the homestead farm, 40 acres and buildings, and land on the east side of the road, December 4, 1828 (253:183). He returned to Ipswich and dwelt on the farm, which he bequeathed to his son, Asa T. Potter, who built the present dwelling on the site of the earlier house. His heirs sold to Osborne P. Perley, November 2, 1907 (1950:199).

North of the lot assigned to Purchase in the division of his father's estate, was John Cole Jewett's 12 acres, then the 11 acre lot assigned to Moses Smith and Ruth, and next to this, Ephraim's lot. Moses Smith and Ruth sold their 10 acre lot to John Cole Jewett, May 31, 1788 (188:114), and he also acquired Ephraim's lot (although the deed says it was inherited), and sold it to his brother Nehemiah, May 31, 1788 (188:114). John Cole Jewett sold his enlarged lot, 21 $\frac{7}{8}$  acres to Jacob Pickard, Jr., January 8, 1810 (189:109), and Nehemiah sold him the adjoining lot, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, March 26, 1812 (196:254). He built a dwelling on this location. His son, Isaac, inherited the estate, which passed by inheritance to his son,

Luther Calvin Pickard. His heirs, Mrs. Emma Perley, wife of Osborne P. Perley and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Haggerty, are the present owners.

Katherine, the unmarried daughter of Purchase Jewett, built a dwelling on the lot she received from her father, in 1789. In her will signed February 21, 1814, she bequeathed her dwelling and ten acres to Elizabeth, Sarah and Kata Smith, daughters of her sister Ruth. (Pro. Rec. 385:167-8.) On October 8, 1830, Elizabeth Smith of Ipswich, singlewoman, Nathaniel Pickard of Rowley and Catherine, his wife (Kata, as she is called in her aunt's will), Edward Jewett of Rowley, and Sarah, the heirs of Katharine, sold the homestead to Oliver Bailey of Rowley, cordwainer (259:4), who built a new house on the lot, and took down the old dwelling. His son, Oliver A. Bailey, sold 5 acres, on Dow's brook, included in the basin of the Ipswich Water Works, to the Town, May 18, 1894 (1411:168), and with other heirs sold another small piece to the same, June 25, 1894 (1461:482). His son, Eben Howe Bailey, purchased the interest of his sister, Elizabeth B., wife of Joseph D. Dodge, of his brother, Oliver A., and the heirs of his deceased brother, Amasa P. (1623:21, 23, 24).

To Nehemiah Jewett, by the will of his father, Purchase, was given the homestead, which was on the lot north of Katherine's. Purchase had inherited this from his father, Nehemiah, Jr., and it was undoubtedly the home of Nehemiah, Sen. and Katherine Garland. He married Margaret Hazen of Rowley, January 8, 1767 and for his second wife, Hannah Chaplin of Rowley, April 1, 1784. He died November 8, 1815, leaving an estate of about 94 acres with buildings. (Pro. Rec. 388:156.) A portion of the dwelling was included in the widow's dower. Nine acres on the highway were sold by the administrator to Jacob Pickard, Jr., May 7, 1816 (222:144) and the heirs, Nehemiah, Abraham, Hannah and Jane, wife of Joshua Plummer, sold him three acres more (222:143). By mutual quitclaim, Abraham received the northwest half of the house, Nehemiah the southeast, May 12, 1831 (268:117, 271:26). Abraham married Judith Matson of Rowley. Their oldest child, Judith, married Jacob Bailey, March 30, 1824. Ebenezer Jewett, fisherman, son of Abraham, sold to John H. and Charles Bailey, sons of Jacob and his sister, Judith,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  acres with the interest of his father in the house, November 2, 1859 (597:192), part of which they sold to the Town in 1894. (1461:480.)

Nehemiah Jewett and his wife, Sarah, sold his father's part of the house to Joseph Wait, July 11, 1831 (267:71), who sold to William H. Jewett, another son of Nehemiah, and he mortgaged to Samuel Hobson, May 11, 1850 (478:102). Hobson acquired possession and conveyed to Elizabeth B., wife of William H. Jewett, De-

cember 11, 1855 (645:44), who gave title to her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Claxton, wife of Thomas Claxton, May 7, 1895 (1443:542) who sold to Eben H. Bailey, a small lot, December 7, 1904 (1846:388).

Charles Bailey, son of Jacob and Judith (Jewett), acquired his brother's interest in the northwest half, and the administrator of his estate sold this to Harry E. Bailey, November 28, 1904 (1846:385). He conveyed to James Dillon, December 1, 1904 (1869:558), who had married Mrs. Claxton, and the title to the ancient and weather-worn dwelling being now assured, Mr. Dillon built a new house a little way from the old house, and took down the ancient homestead.

### The Twiford West Farm.

Twiford West bought of Thomas Scott his original grant from the Town, sold half to Joseph Jewett and retained half. He enlarged this by the purchase of Wilson's hill, and his widow, Mary bought a sixty acre lot from Joseph and Faith Jewett (1685, Ipswich Deeds 5:383). John West, son of Twiford and Mary, succeeded in the ownership and it was inherited, in part at least by his daughter, Elizabeth. The widow Elizabeth Head of Bradford, daughter of John West, conveyed to her sons, John and James Head, 33¼ acres of mowing, orchard and woodland, which was two-thirds of John West's farm, May 3, 1744 (85:118), and the other third, 15 acres of woodland, to Edward Eveleth and Col. John Choate, with a way over the front lot, May 23, 1744 (85:143).

John Boynton and David Nelson sold the 33 acre lot with all the buildings to Jonathan Pearson of Rowley, February 20, 1750 (96:217). He was the son of Lieutenant Stephen Pearson of Rowley, and Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Jewett of the Muzzey farm. He had married Sarah Longfellow April 16, 1740, and Anna, Edward, Hannah, Nathan and Mark had been born, while they made their home in Rowley. Amos came just as the new house was occupied. Jonathan, Sarah, Elizabeth, Stephen and Tabitha were all born in the Ipswich farm house. The coming of this fine family was a notable event in the annals of the village, and as the years passed, and the children grew to mature life, they found places of use and dignity.

Hannah became the wife of Aaron Jewett, her neighbor, in 1769, and the mother of eight sons and daughters. Stephen was a soldier of the Revolution in Col. Wade's regiment. Deacon A. Everett Jewett preserves with pride, the gun he took from the side of a dead Hessian, and the knapsack he wore with its initials, S. P. The family tradition is that he was one of the boat's crew which rowed Benedict Arnold to the Vulture. Tabitha married Jacob



Pickard Jr. of Rowley in 1788, and her longing for her old home may have been one of the reasons why her husband bought John Cole Jewett's land near by in 1810.

Mr. Pearson bought back the 22 acres from Samuel Wainwright, February 12, 1760 (109:173) which John West had sold to Col. John Wainwright, September 27, 1703 (16:121), and other lots, and built a new house. An old cellar was unearthed when the basin was constructed and this marks the probable site of the Twiford West farm house, which was old when Mr. Pearson bought the place. He died on January 16, 1796 in his eighty-second year, his venerable wife surviving him. He devised the farm to his sons, Nathan and Steven. (Pro. Rec. 364:280.)

The brothers both spent all their days on the home acres. Nathan married Mary Bradstreet, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel of the farm near by, June 20, 1774, and their children were Sewall, Betty, Abigail, Moses, Amos and Hannah. Abigail was the first wife of Moses Jewett, Jr. Stephen, after the War of the Revolution, returned to the quiet life of the farm, married Ruth Jewett in 1787, and after her early decease, Sally Nourse, of the family of Daniel, who became the mother of seven. He and his brother bought surrounding lands, and secured the farm buildings and a large portion of the Dresser farm, March 4, 1807 (180:145). The brothers made innumerable divisions and exchanges, and the original Jonathan Pearson farm passed through many different owners, members of the family for the most part, for the next twenty-five years. Stephen eventually owned the largest part, and upon his death on August 8, 1831, his sons, Stephen and John Nourse, became joint owners and executed mutual quitclaims in the spring of 1832 (283:182, 183). Much of the farm passed to Dr. Manning and other owners. The homestead was retained and occupied by Emily, wife of Oliver A. Bailey, the last surviving daughter of John N. Pearson. She left it to her husband and he devised it to his brother, Eben H. Bailey, and Emma Hunt, his wife, who still own.

### The Thomas Emerson Farm.

Under date of January 1st, 1638, the entry occurs in the Town Records:

"Granted to Thomas Emerson sixty foure acres of upland adjoyneing to Goodman Mussies farme and sixteene acres of meadow as near as may be found."

February 10, 1640. "Agreed that what lands Thomas Emberson shall want of his 80 acres (yielded to the Towne upon Rowley business) after the marsh is laid out to him, Mr. William Payne and George Giddings shall allow him in some convenient place."

February 23, 1643. "The committy apoynted to laye out Goodman Emerson's farme did report to the Towne that they left two rod between it and the lyne that runs between Rowley and us for a highway for those farms that are shut from the Common."

Thomas Emerson of Ipswich, a baker by trade, sold to Joseph Jewett of Rowley, his farm, "granted by the Town of Ipswich, four score acres on the south side of Prospect hill, bounded southeast by Richard Kimball and John Pickard, northeast by John Cross, northwest by a highway 2 rod broad lying between the Towne of Rowley and said farm, southwest by the Cow common of Ipswich." June 13, 1650. (Ipswich Deeds 1:71.)

The executor of the Jewett will sold 56½ acres, all in Ipswich, bounded by the country highway, Twiford West and others, to John Dresser, Sen., March 26, 1662 (Ipswich Deeds 2:235), and 17 acres, part in Ipswich, part in Rowley (Ipswich Deeds 2:90). John Dresser, cordwainer, whose homestead was over the Rowley line, conveyed half his estate to his son, Nathaniel, "that he may have settlement near him," May 25, 1706 (24:165), land of Samuel Dresser's widow, and her sons, Samuel and Joseph, abutting.

Nathaniel Dresser of Rowley sold to Edward Eveleth of Ipswich, shop keeper, his dwelling and land partly in Ipswich and partly in Rowley, 32½ acres, adjoining land formerly in possession of Joseph Dresser, March 26, 1726 (45:251).

The inventory of Joseph Dresser included a house, barn, 1½ acres of plow-land at home, and 14 acres tillage and pasture in Ipswich. (1718, Pro. Rec. 312:447). Abel Dresser, blacksmith of Boston, Jeremiah Hobson and Jane, his wife, and Thomas Hobson and Hannah, his wife, daughters of Joseph Dresser, and Jeremiah Dresser of Rumford, quitclaimed interest in their father's estate to their brother, Dr. Amos Dresser of Rowley (1738-1740, 77:277, 92:120, 93:35). The widow, Joanna Dresser, executrix of the estate of her son, Dr. Amos, conveyed 9 acres on the highway to Samuel Dresser, whose land abutted on this lot, October 12, 1742 (84:33).

Samuel Dresser is the only one of the family apparently whose dwelling was on Ipswich territory. He conveyed a third of his dwelling with land to his son Daniel, April 14, 1730 (77:207). Daniel inherited the remainder and made a similar conveyance to his son John, July 10, 1762 (119:143). Daniel Dresser, son of John, apparently, who died March 10, 1782, acquired the estate. He met with financial reverses and the property was completely lost. Eight and three quarter acres went to Stephen Pearson, December 15, 1798 (164:282); five acres with buildings was set off to Jeremiah Pickard of Canterbury, who had married Mehitabel Dresser, August 1, 1800 (167:41); more land, including the lot, which he crossed in going from his house to the highway, was bought by the Pearsons,

March 22, 1802 (170:185), and all that remained, with his dwelling passed to Stephen Pearson, March 4, 1807 (180:145).

Mrs. Hannah Dresser married John Bailey, 3d, of Rowley, (intention January 26, 1760). The widow, Hannah Bailey, conveyed an acre and a half with buildings to Pierce Bailey, cordwainer, Mehitable and Elizabeth Bailey, spinsters, abutting on Daniel Dresser on the west, August 18, 1804 (175:78). Isaac Noyes is mentioned as the occupant in 1798 (164:282) and the marriage intention of Isaac Noyes and Mrs. Abigail Dresser was published October 13, 1772. Reuben How and his wife Elizabeth, in her own right, sold a small plot, 32 feet wide on the road adjoining Pierce Bailey's, to Oliver Bailey, November 10, 1815 (208:208) and three quarters of an acre more May 21, 1824 (238:103). Oliver Bailey was one of the heirs of his father, Pierce Bailey. He quitclaimed to his brother, Jacob, his interest in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres, and 12 rods of his own, with rights in all the buildings except the barn, November 19, 1827 (246:213). John, Henry and Charles Jewett, sons of Jacob, inherited, and Eben H. Bailey, administrator of the estate of Charles, sold  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres to his son, Harry E. Bailey, November 28, 1904 (1846:389). The house disappeared many years ago but trace of the cellar remains.

Jeremiah Pickard, it has been said, recovered judgment against Daniel Dresser and five acres with a building were set off to him, August 1, 1800 (167:41), but Samuel Wallace and others of Newburyport quitclaimed their interest in the same lot apparently to Daniel Dresser, May 20, 1807 (198:279), Esther Dresser, widow and administratrix of Daniel, late of Newbury, sold four-fifths of the lot to Moses Jewett, Jr., May 5, 1813 (266:21), and Jabez Farley, who had recovered judgment against John Dresser and secured a fifth of the lot, sold this interest to Mr. Jewett, January 30, 1815 (266:22). At his death, this lot was set off to his widow, Abigail, as her dower, their children receiving shares in the Aaron Jewett farm, inherited by their father. (1832. Pro. Rec. 408:281.) Olive Jewett, who married Captain Howe, one of the daughters, moved a little house upon the lot assigned to her mother, who lived here until her death, with her daughter, Mrs. Corrin Prescott and her children. Mrs. Prescott acquired the property, built a large addition to the house, and bequeathed it to her daughter, Olive. She married first, Deacon Edward H. Potter and second Rev. Paul Galлахer, and bequeathed her estate to Rev. Frank B. Sleeper, whose widow owns and occupies.

In the earliest years, the life of this quiet village was simple and uneventful, but tense and thrilling experiences were at hand. In 1675, the King Philip war brought terror to the Colony. There seemed no immediate danger to this vicinity, though a guard of



soldiers was posted at Deputy Governor Symonds's Argilla farm. Captain Samuel Appleton hurried with his company to Deerfield, and when he marched again in December, Joseph Jewett was in the ranks, as it has been noted, and his brother Jeremiah, and John Pengry, his brother-in-law, were enrolled in the company and probably made the campaign.

In the early spring of 1676, the danger was close at hand. Word came that Andover was in peril and Captain John Appleton hurried there with sixty men, though there was great complaint in Ipswich that its defenders should be taken from them in such a time of need. Captain Brocklebank of Rowley and many of his men were slain near Sudbury in April. Joseph Jewett was in his company, but was on guard near Marlboro and escaped death. In September, Exeter was attacked and the whole Piscataqua country was ravaged. Fresh tales of scalping, killing and burning, were brought from day to day. The fort about the meeting house gave some promise of security to the people of the more thickly settled community, but the dwellers on these outlying farms were without defence. The Thomas Dow farm was deep in the woods on the upper waters of Dow's brook, where two grass-grown cellars, a mile or more from nearest neighbors or the travelled highway, may still be seen. At any moment, skulking savages might shoot the farmer, working in his fields, or rush from the forest upon the defenceless dwelling.

In March, 1677, Salisbury was in danger. Then came a few years of peace and safety, until the War of William and Mary in 1689. The grim tidings were brought by a swift messenger that Dover had been assailed by night on June 27th, twenty-three settlers killed and twenty-nine taken captive. Major Waldron was cruelly tortured in his own house and finally slain. Major Samuel Appleton led his company thither, and Mr. Nehemiah Jewett was his Ensign. Captain Moses Davis and Benjamin Jewett were in the ill-starred expedition against Quebec.

In the summer of 1696, the swelling tides of danger rolled nearer and nearer. Newbury was attacked. Benjamin Goodridge of Rowley was killed and his family carried into captivity. Ipswich could scarcely hope to escape bloodshed but the summer wore away without an alarm. In March of 1697, the awful story reached the village of the attack on Haverhill and Hannah Dustan's slaughter of her Indian foes.

The constant, wearing dread of the Indian foe, never relaxed by day or night, was hard and bitter enough to tax the nerves of the bravest, but their cup of trouble was not full. Mysterious foes from the invisible world warred against them. For years whispered tales had been told of Elizabeth Howe of the Linebrook neighbor-

hood and her league with the devil. Samuel Perley's daughter, Hannah, had been strangely afflicted and it was said that she had seen Goodie Howe coming and going through a crack in the clapboards and hiding in the oven, and that her suffering was due to the witch's power. Horses and cows had been sorely abused by invisible enemies.

The pastor and teacher of the Rowley church examined the charges and pronounced Mrs. Howe innocent and some of her relatives and friends dared to declare their esteem. But the Elders of the Ipswich church refused her admittance to the church, and when the witchcraft trials began in 1692, she was arrested, condemned and hanged. A shudder of horror thrilled every household. The most natural events had a supernatural significance. The possibility that the charge of being a witch might be made at any moment against one's self or one's dearest friend was a constant nightmare.

Judge Samuel Sewall had conspicuous part in the witchcraft proceedings. He made his circuit on horseback until the infirmities of years grew upon him and he was obliged to journey in his calash, with black Scipio at the reins. No doubt he paid his respects to Mr. Nehemiah Jewett as he passed and had a word with the farm folk, but awe of his judicial dignity rested heavily upon them in those troubled years. It reached its climax when he sat in judgment on poor Esther Rogers in July, 1701.

The Judge's Diary contains the record of her trial. On a January lecture day as the custom was, she had been brought to the public lecture and "Mr. Rogers praid for the prisoner of death, the Newbury woman, who was there in chains." In July, the Jury found her guilty of murdering her bastard daughter. "July 17. Mr. Cooke pronounced the sentence. She hardly said a word. I told her God had put two children to her to nurse. Her mother did not serve her so. Esther was a great saviour, she, a great destroyer. He did not do this to insult her but to make her sensible."

The Court Record contains the fatal entry: "Ordered that the sheriff should erect a gibbet within the Town of Ipswich at a Place called Pingry's Plain," and that she should be executed on Thursday, the last of July, between the hours of ten and five. No doubt the same morbid curiosity, which drew the vast gatherings which Cotton Mather mentions as an incident to the frequent public executions in Boston, gathered a great multitude from all the surrounding towns at the "Gallows Loot," as it is known to this day, on the corner of the County road and Mile Lane.

Felt, the Ipswich historian, mentions the tradition that "she appeared very sorrowful for her iniquities and acknowledged her sentence to be righteous. She continued in deep distress for her



sins after she set out for the gallows; but when passing a hill, she was divinely enabled to cast her soul upon Christ and to enjoy the consolations of a hope in him. This hill from that time has been called "Comfort Hill", because she there was comforted by the promises of religion to the penitent."

One Sarah Pillsbury was tried for her life in 1706 but happily was acquitted. Strangely and sadly, a third woman was summoned to the Bar, Elizabeth Atwood, who seems to have been living as a maid in one of the families in the neighborhood. One July morning in 1720, the dreadful discovery was made that she had taken the life of her babe. The fly-leaf of an ancient note book tells the tale of the discovery, and the hurried bearing of the news to Judge Jewett. She was brought to trial and died upon the scaffold. The pathetic record remains of the jailer's charges for nursing while she lay in prison and for her execution.

Mr. Felt records some tradition of the unfortunate woman's last hours. "She gave no signs of being properly affected by her crime, or by the realities of eternity. She put on, as many others in a similar condition have done, a mock courage, which set at defiance the retributions of both God and man. As an evidence of her callousness, tradition tells us that, as it was customary for the executioner to have the clothes of those whom he executed, she fitted herself out in the very worst of her apparel, and on her way to the gallows she laughed, so that a woman who attended her saw it and exclaimed, "How can you be so thoughtless on such an occasion?" and that she immediately replied, "I am laughing to think what a sorry suit the hang man will get from me."

Late in the same century, Pomp, the half daft slave of Captain Furbush of Andover, killed his master while asleep. He was condemned by the Supreme Court sitting in Ipswich in June, 1795. The Salem Gazette has the tale of the execution. On Thursday, August 6th, "he was carried into the meeting house at 11 o'clock. A solemn prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Frisby (Pastor of the First Church) and a judicious and well-adapted sermon by Rev. Mr. Dana (Pastor of the South Church) from the solemn denunciation "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Mr. Bradford of Rowley prayed at the place of execution. The negro remained unmoved through the whole scene. He was directed to pray in his last moments, and he prayed with great solemnity."

One of the neighbors, then a young girl, was within hearing distance at least, and she used to tell in her old age that Mr. Bradford prayed so loud that his voice was heard in Rowley, and that a crowd of thousands was gathered to witness his death. Happily this was the last of these scenes of horror.

In the year 1730 the Village folk began their contention to be



set off from the old First Parish of Ipswich and annexed to Rowley Parish. From the beginning their affiliations had always been with Rowley. Nehemiah Jewett was an Elder in that church and he was buried in the Rowley burying ground. They worshipped in the Rowley meeting house and their marriages were with Rowley men and maids. They paid regularly for the support of the minister, but as they were residents of Ipswich, they were obliged to pay the rate assessed upon them by law for the support of the First Parish. The first petition in 1738 to be allowed to join the Rowley Parish failed. In March, 1746, Samuel and Daniel Dresser, Purchase and Moses Jewett, Captain Moses Davis, John Harris and Nathaniel Bradstreet again sought relief, and the General Court, in spite of the protest of the Ipswich people allowed these men and the estates of Francis and John Pickard to be annexed to the Rowley First Parish.<sup>1</sup>

On May 5, 1784, David Hammond, Moses Bradstreet, Hannah Bradstreet, Timothy Harris and Nathaniel Bradstreet petitioned that they might be incorporated with the town of Rowley, with all the land north of a stone wall on the north side of Muzzy Hill. Their petition was granted and the new line of division between the two towns was located.<sup>2</sup> Captain Moses Jewett and others petitioned to be set off to Rowley in 1791 but the Town Committee reported adversely.

The old homesteads, the busy mills on Egypt river have disappeared. The later dwellings, from which James Jewett went to die at Louisburg and Stephen Pearson to his heroic service in the War of the Revolution have passed away. The home of Captain Moses Jewett, from which he rode to lead his company of horsemen to Lexington and Concord, is the only survivor.

The humble Dow's brook has come to greater honor than Egypt river ever knew. The comely pumping station renders more beneficent service than the old saw mill and grist mill and Shatswell's scheme of a fulling mill, had it been realized. Its modern engines, never resting, provide water and light for all the needs of the whole Town. A State Highway with smooth macadam finish has supplanted the old road. The family horse, with saddle and pillion, the plodding farm wagons, the ancient post rider and the later stage coach, have given way to trolley cars and flying automobiles. The days of solitude have passed. The most secluded dwelling may be linked with the busy world by its line of telephone and the daily coming of the rural mail. The naïve simplicity, which characterized the good dame of the village, who watched the newly erected telegraph wire sharply, and exclaimed after weary days of fruitless

<sup>1</sup> Acts and Resolves, Vol. xiii, p. 529.

<sup>2</sup> Town Record, May 5, 1784, Oct. 5, 1785.

vigil, "They can't be doing much business for I haven't seen a single message go by," has felt the touch of cosmopolitan life.

The great fireplaces and roaring fires, the looms and spinning wheels, tallow dips and homespun clothes are scarce remembered. The toil of home and farm has been lightened wondrously. The farmer rides to plough and harrow, mow and rake. The good wife may be a patron of the great department store in the distant metropolis and the parcel post will bring her purchase to her door. The Village has become part and parcel of the world.

T. F. WATERS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE IPSWICH HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1912.

DR.

Membership dues, . . . . .	\$339 00
Life membership dues, . . . . .	100 00
Legacy, Miss Elizabeth B. Jewett, . . . . .	50 00
Alexander B. Clark, contribution toward printing No. XVIII, . . . . .	100 00
Guy Murchie, ditto, . . . . .	9 25
Books, etc., by mail, . . . . .	10 75
Whipple House:	
Door Fees, Pictures, etc., . . . . .	88 20
Supper, . . . . .	91 95
	<hr/>
	180 15
	<hr/>
	\$789 15
Balance in Treasury Dec. 4, 1911, . . . . .	485 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,274 42

CR.

Publication account, . . . . .	\$452 10
Salary of President, . . . . .	250 00
Books, Envelopes, Postage, . . . . .	34 13
Research, . . . . .	16 00
Insurance of Publications, . . . . .	10 00
Incidentals, . . . . .	4 44
Whipple House:	
Fuel, . . . . .	\$25 70
Water, . . . . .	8 25
Cleaning and repair, . . . . .	16 35
Pictures, . . . . .	18 01
Gratuity, . . . . .	5 00
	<hr/>
	73 31
	<hr/>
	\$83 98
Cash in Treasury, . . . . .	434 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,274 42



T. F. WATERS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE IPSWICH HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1913.

DR.

Membership dues, . . . . .	\$406 00
Publications by mail, . . . . .	7 39
Whipple House:	
Door fees, publications, etc., . . . . .	65 93
Lynn Historical Society, . . . . .	2 14
Supper, . . . . .	122 00
	<hr/>
	190 07
	<hr/>
	\$603 46
Balance in Treasury Dec. 4, 1912, . . . . .	434 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,037 90

CR.

Salary of President, . . . . .	\$250 00
Interest and payment on mortgage, . . . . .	224 00
Insurance, . . . . .	24 00
Books, . . . . .	16 00
Research, . . . . .	9 50
Compiling list Revolutionary soldiers, . . . . .	10 00
Envelopes, postage, . . . . .	10 04
Incidentals, . . . . .	12 88
Whipple House:	
Water, . . . . .	\$13 75
Fuel, . . . . .	85 34
Rugs, . . . . .	56 00
Incidentals, . . . . .	11 50
	<hr/>
	166 59
	<hr/>
	\$723 01
Cash in Treasury, . . . . .	314 89
	<hr/>
	\$1,037 90

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The Ipswich Historical Society was organized in 1890, and incorporated in 1898. It has purchased and restored to its original architecture the ancient house it now occupies, one of the finest specimens of the early Colonial style. It has issued a series of Publications which have now reached to No. XIX, which are of general interest.

Our publications should have a wider circulation, the mortgage of \$500 which now burdens us should be discharged, and a beginning should be made of collecting funds for our fire-proof Memorial building for our collections and various uses. We wish to commend our work and our needs to our own citizens, to those who make their summer home with us, to all, scattered throughout our land, who have an ancestral connection with the old Town, and to any who incline to help us. We can use large funds wisely in sustaining the Society, in erecting our new building, and in establishing a permanent endowment.

Our membership is of two kinds: An annual membership, with a yearly due of \$2, which entitles to a copy of the Publications as they are issued, and free entrance to our House with friends; and a life membership, with a single payment of \$50, which entitles to all the privileges of membership.

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